The Columbian.

VOL. 32 BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1897. NO. 34

NORMAL SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS.

Was Governor Hastings Right in Cutting Them Down.

THE WORK OF THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

As Compared With the Results Secured by State College--The Governor's Position Erroneous and a Blow at the Foundation of Pennsylvania's Public School System.

An appropriation of $130,000 a year for the next two years to aid students in the Normal Schools was passed by the legislature at its late session, and Governor Hastings approved the bill. The money is to be paid at the rate of fifty cents a week to each normal student in the schools, and $50 on graduation to each student who signs an agreement to teach two years in the state. Already $60,000 of this sum appropriated has been paid over to the graduates of 1897.

The legislature also appropriated $130,000 a year for the next two years directly to the Normal Schools, $10,000 a year to each as an improvement fund, for buildings, library, apparatus, or whatever the schools most needed. This appropriation bill the Governor refused to sign until the trustees of the Normal Schools entered into an agreement to accept $7,500 a year each instead of the $10,000 voted by the legislature. And the schools have to wait for the money on the pleasure of the state treasurer.

The legislature voted $87,832.50 to the state college, an institution located but a few miles from the governor's home. How different was his action on this appropriation! He signed the bill at once without discount, and the money is ready for the college.

The INDEPENDENT has no word to say against giving public funds to aid education in the higher institutions of learning. It believes that it should be done. It says nothing against giving the state college the $87,832.50 voted by the legislature, but it hereby contrasts the action of Governor Hastings towards the state college with his action towards the state Normal Schools, and it compares the sums of public money received by the college with the amounts received by the Normal Schools.

The State College and the First Normal School were organized the same year—1859. The State College was built at public expense; the Normal School was started by private subscriptions. The State College has received public funds from both the state and the United States treasury. The state has given it over a million and a quarter of dollars. And the United States gives it nearly $40,000 per year besides the proceeds of 780,000 acres of public lands.

Altogether the state college has received $2,350,000 public money, has invested $810,000 in its plant and has spent the balance, $1,540,000, in current expenses. In the twenty-eight years of its history it has used up $1,540,000 public money, or $55,000 per year. It has graduated 340 students, 12 per year, and each graduate has cost the public $4,500. The last college catalogue names forty-four professors and teachers as employed to instruct 224 students of whom four are graduates, thirty-five seniors, forty-one juniors, forty-eight sophomores and ninety-six freshmen. Besides these there were twenty-nine unclassified and thirty-eight sub-freshmen and four instructors to teach them.

The first Normal School in the state has had $250,000 from the state treasury. It invested every dollar of this in its plant, and also invested $250,000 of other moneys received from private individuals or earned by its management. Not one dollar of running expenses has it ever paid from public funds. For the quarter million dollars of appropriation, the state now has the use of a half million dollars invested in the Normal School plant.

This school in twenty-eight years has graduated 1,500 students, and these graduates have really not cost the state a dollar.

The state college graduates, though costing the public $4,500 each, enter into no agreement to remain in the state or to engage in public employment. Over one hundred of them are employed outside of Pennsylvania, working for large corporations, and they receive large pay as chemists and engineers. Having had $4,500 public moneys spent on each, they ought to be able to draw large salaries.

The Normal School graduates work for the public good in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and a large proportion of them work for small pay. The average pay of Pennsylvania teachers, outside of the cities, is less than $300 per year, a shame to the state.

Such is the history of each of these institutions. Twelve other Normal Schools have been organized since 1859. They have followed the example and methods of the first school. All were built by private funds. All have received state appropriations and have invested the money thus received in grounds, buildings and equipments. The aggregate value of the property of all the Normal Schools exceeds $3,500,000, of which the state has furnished $2,000,000, and the schools have provided the rest. They have sent out 15,000 graduates. They have 286 professors and nearly 10,000 students, last year there were 9,263. Their libraries, apparatus and equipment are worth a half million. These schools have done and are doing a great work for the cause of education in the state. Over $20,000,000 is annually spent on schools and colleges in Pennsylvania, and the Normal Schools are doing much to make this money more useful than it otherwise would be.

Governor Hastings was prompt to give $89,000 to the institution which spends $4,500 on each graduate, and was slow, very slow, to let the Normal Schools have $7,500 each after the legislature had voted them $10,000.

Is further comment on his action necessary?—*The Edinboro Independent.*

THE SUN'S FREE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Williamsport *Sun's* free scholarship contest closed on Monday of last week. The first prize, three terms, was won by A. P. Staltz, the second—two terms, W. E. Worthington and the third one term—John H. Ryder. The prizes include tuition, board and all necessary expenses. The following is Dr. Welsh's reply to the *Sun* after being notified of the result of the contest:

Bloomsburg, Pa., Aug. 20, 1897.
The Sun, Williamsport, Pa.

Sirs:—I have yours of recent date announcing the result of the scholarship prize contest in connection with your valuable paper. You may assure the young men who have been so fortunate that it will give me pleasure to look after their intellectual welfare here to the best of my ability.

Many improvements and changes have been made in the equipment of the buildings and grounds of the school for the ensuing year, and there will also be valuable apparatus added, so that these young men will enjoy the latest and best educational advantages, and after they get here they will appreciate more fully than doubtless they do now what a benefactor your paper has been to them.

I strongly recommend to them beginning school at once so as to get started with their fellow school mates early in the year, and thus make certain of not dragging behind in any branch.

Cordially yours,
J. P. WELSH.
Principal.

BORDA ASSASSINATED.

J. Idiarte Borda, President of Uruguay, was assassinated yesterday while attending a fete in celebration of the independence of Uruguay, which was achieved on August 25, 1825. The weapon used was a revolver, and the assassin was promptly arrested. The crime was committed as the President was leaving the cathedral where a Te Deum had been sung. The assassin is a youtn named Arredondo.

The base ball game at Athletic Park Saturday afternoon between Light Street and a nine from the Carpet Mill came to an abrupt ending in the seventh inning. One of the ball tossers from the up-creek town accused Bowers, the Carpet Mill catcher of cheating, and the latter became very wrothy and struck his accuser a stinging blow in the face. A fierce fist fight followed and had it not been for interference on the part of policemen Betz, a riot would have resulted. The score when the scrap took place, which ended the game was 17 to 15 in favor of Light Street.

The advertised list is as follows: Elizabeth Deitzer, James Forber, Jesse Hollingshead, Adda Johnson, Mrs. Mary Miller, John J. Reilly, Jas. M. Rote, Henry Wolf. Postal—Henry Wolf. Will be sent to the dead letter office, August 31, 1897.

J. H. MERCER, P. M.

MET ALMOST INSTANT DEATH.

Conductor Sides, of Sunbury, Killed by His Train At Milton.

Michael Sides, of Sunbury, a Philadelphia and Erie Eastern division freight conductor, was run over and killed near the Cameron street crossing at Milton on Saturday.

Sides was in charge of east-bound freight No. 60. The train stopped to shift some cars on a siding, and the unfortunate conductor was assisting his trainmen when he met his death. No one saw the accident, but it is supposed that a sudden jolt of the train threw him under the wheels.

When found he was lying across the track with the wheels of a box car resting on his body about the hips. He was living when the crew found him, but breathed his last about ten minutes after they had removed him.

Sides was about 45 years of age, and was one of five brothers, all freight conductors. He was married and leaves a wife and six children, his family residing in Sunbury. He had been connected with the Philadelphia and Erie road for twenty-seven years, and was a faithful and trusted employee. His remains were taken to Sunbury Saturday morning.

IMPORTANT CHURCH DEDICATION.

The large new stone Methodist Episcopal church of Bloomsburg, Pa., will be dedicated Sunday September 19, 1897. This is one of the largest and most conveniently arranged churches in all this section of country. The main audience room will seat about twelve hundred people and the Sunday School room eight hundred people. The dedicatory services will be full of interest and will doubtless be enjoyed by many outside of Bloomsburg. Bishop Charles H. Fowlew D. D. LLD one of the most gifted of all the Methodist Bishops, will preach the Sunday morning sermon and on Monday evening will deliver his celebrated lecture on "ABRAHAM LINCOLN." Rev. D. H. Moore D. D. the popular editor of the Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, Ohio, who is one of the most eloquent ministers of the west, will preach on Sunday night. Quite a number of the former pastors will be present to lend interest to the occasion. The dedication of this church will be a memorable event in the history of the town and community and will doubtless be witnessed by a very large number of people.

NEYHARD RETURNS.

S. D. Neyhard, local agent of the Cosmopolitan Building & Loan Association of Syracuse, New York, who left town a few weeks ago, was arrest- at the home of his brother-in-law at Catawissa, on Saturday night. He was given a hearing before Justice of the Peace Jacoby, who demanded one thousand dollars bail, and as it was not forthcoming, Neyhard was sent to jail. It is alleged that he swindled Dr. W. H. House of this town out of something like $1700 by means of a note to which were forged the names of William Amesbury and George Beagle as endorsers. He was arrested at the instance of Beagle.

"Judaism as I Know It."

On next Sunday evening in the Methodist Tabernacle Mr. Jacob Finger, a student in the Syracuse University, who is preparing for the ministry, will deliver an address on "Judaism as I know it." It will be interesting and instructive, giving valuable information on an important subject. The friends are asked to bring a silver offering to help Mr. Finger in his effort to secure an education.

Mr. R. V. West, who has been Superintendent of the Electric Light Company for several years, has resigned, and expects to remove to Philadelphia about the 5th of next month. He has been an efficient and obliging manager, and has made many friends here who will regret his departure. His aunt, Miss Ware, and his sister Miss Jessie, will accompany him. Miss Ware has been a faithful member of the Episcopal choir, and her place will be hard to fill.

James Sheenan, died at the Gold Cure Sanitarium Tuesday morning. The deceased arrived in town only last Thursday and was taking the cure at the above institution. He was forty years of age and leaves a wife and four children. The remains were taken to his home at Shenandoah for interment.

BASE BALL.

The team went to Shamokin on Monday but wet weather prevented play, and the trip was made for nothing.

On Tuesday the Milton sluggers came here to dispute honors with the locals. For four innings it looked very much Bloomsburg but alas it didn't last. With the score 3 to 0 against them, Milton, who, by their continued sticking at it no matter what the score is, have gained the reputation as strong finishers, went to bat in the fourth inning, and with a good exhibition of stick work, coupled with a little misjudgment on the part of the wanderers, who travel under the name of Bloomsburg, scored six runs, which was enough to win the game, as the locals saw their finish when five men crossed the rubber. Smith, a young man from Wilkesbarre, who had been sent in to pitch for the sole purpose of sending us up one notch farther pennantward, was hit so hard in that disastrous fourth, that he was kindly asked to retire. Hepting took his place, and it was very evident that had the change been made sooner, there would have been a different story to tell. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Milton	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	1	x	8	12	2
Bloomsburg	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	5	9	2

Batteries, Willig and Hutchison, Smith Hepting and Patchen. Umpires, Forred, Walker and Brandt.

DIAMOND CHIPS.

Just another.

Oh how we miss Seavers.

There must be more ginger in the playing. Come, wake up.

What are we coming to? Defeated with Willig in the box.

We find more trouble in defeating Milton on our own grounds than any team in the league.

Staltz has no superior in left field.

JUMPED FROM A TRAIN.

On Monday afternoon two deputy sheriffs of Luzerne county were bringing a prisoner up on the N. & W. B. railroad. Just after the train left Kipp's Run station, below Riverside, the prisoner made an excuse that he wanted to go to the front of the car, and was allowed to go. The door was open, and he ran out and jumped off the front platform. He landed on his feet and started across the field to the woods near the river. The train was stopped and the officers gave chase, loading their revolvers as they ran. The prisoner was a man about seventy years old, but he ran like a boy. The writer was on the train, but was unable to learn who he was. Some said he was under arrest for some criminal act, and others said he was a lunatic whom they were taking to the Asylum at Danville. Whether crazy or sane, he gave two officers the slip in broad daylight in a very slick way. We have not learned whether he was recaptured.

Fish Commissioner's Dilemma.

In view of the failure of the Legislature to make the usual appropriation to the Board of Fish Commissioners, a circular has just been issued by the Commission and the Pennsylvania Fish Protective Association to the officers of all the fish protective associations in the state, calling a convention to meet in Harrisburg on September 15 to act on the suggestion of Governor Hastings to raise a fund of $25,000 and to consider other matters for the encouragement of fish culture. The proposed plan is to have every association pledge $500, to be paid in semi-annual installments of $125, with the understanding that the money is to be refunded if the next Legislature can be induced to make the necessary appropriation.

It is urged in behalf of this proposition that if the Commission is compelled to stop now for lack of funds it will require six or eight years to get into shape again, and that in the meantime there will be no fish of any species for distribution.

The new grist mill owned by Fleckenstine and Ikeler started operations this week and is running full time, manufacturing the finest kind of flour. The mill is situated on Park street, and is equipped with all the latest improved machinery. It adds another industry to the town, and should be appreciated by the people and will no doubt be liberally patronized.

The Columbia County Sabbath School Association convened in the Methodist Church at Centralia, last Sunday afternoon. Addresses were delivered by A. W. Spear, of Cabin Run and Fred Bower, of Berwick.

GIDDING'S

August Reductions

Are now the rule throughout our store.

STRAW HATS.

50 cent kinds - 39 cents.
75 " " - 50 "
$1.00 " - 75 "
$1.25 and 1.50 kinds $1.00

BOYS' WASH SUITS.

$1.00, 1.25 and 1.50 grades, **75 CTS.**

Special prices on Golf Hose and Sweaters, to close.

Men's soft bosom Shirts, white collar and cuff bands,

39 cts.

Medium weight Men's Suits, suitable for cool weather, at Special Prices.

Gidding's

CHANGED HANDS.

On Tuesday morning Samuel Bidleman assumed the ownership of the Exchange Book Store, having purchased it from W. H. Slate. He has been in the store for a number of years, and understands the business thoroughly. He is always obliging and courteous to customers, and is therefore deservedly popular, and will no doubt command a large share of the public patronage.

A party of young men from town, Wilbur Fisher, Al. Kelley, Michael Tracy, Harry Shaffer, and two or three others, are having a jolly time camping along Huntingdon Creek, a short distance above Forks. They report that there is an abundance of fish in the creek at that place, and that scarcely any skill or effort is required to catch them.

The Democratic State Convention will be held in Reading next Tuesday. As the recent county convention did not elect delegates, and none have been appointed by the standing committee, how is this county to be represented?

Rev. S. C. Swallow of Harrisburg, editor of the Pennsylvania *Methodist*, will address a meeting to be held in the Opera House, Monday evening, September 6th. Mr. Swallow is the Prohibition candidate for State Treasurer.

The smallest child born in this state for some time was that born to a family in Hazleton a few days ago. The infant, it is said, weighed but twenty-four ounces and was perfect in every respect.

Elmira Megargel, an estimable lady of Orangeville, died at that place on Sunday. Deceased was aged about fifty-four years. Her death was caused by cancer of the stomach. The funeral took place yesterday.

The receipts of the post office at Shamokin have increased to such an extent that an extra appropriation of $400 for clerk hire has been deemed necessary.

Rev. J. Martyn of Orangeville, preached in the Presbyterian Church last Sunday morning and evening.

Perhaps He's With McGinty at the Bottom of the Sea.

Sufficient time has elapsed since the departure of the brave Arctic explorer, professor Andree, for the north pole in his famous balloon, to have some word of his safe arrival on the other side. Hence there is much concern felt as to his fate and many are beginning to fear the worst and make the assertion that he will never accomplish what he set out to do and return to a more hospitable clime. Many are hoping now against hope for his subsequent arrival and the danger of his undertaking is realized more fully than ever. It is safe to say that if he should be so fortunate as to make the journey in safety and bring back the story of the frozen regions of the north pole to civilization, there will be few heroes of modern times that will receive greater credit and honor. All the world loves a hero and his service to science may prove incalculable.

"Judaism as I know it" is the subject of a talk to be delivered by Mr. Jacob Finger, a student in the Syracuse University, at the Methodist tabernacle next Sunday evening.

No one in ordinary health need become bald or gray, if he will follow sensible treatment. We advise cleanliness of the scalp and the use of Hall's Hair Renewer.

Judge Savidge rejected 50 out of 100 applicants for citizenship at Sunbury on Monday, because of their ignorance of local, state and Federal forms of government.

Montana mentions a mine that was bought for 95c and sold for $1,800,000. Klondike should understand by this that it is not the only pebble on the gravel train.

Arthur Driesbach was arraigned before Squire Jacoby on Monday afternoon, charged with assaulting two young girls. The parties consented and the case was settled.

Michael Angeolello, who shot and killed Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister of Spain, at the baths of Santa Agueda on Sunday, August 8, was put to death on Friday.

FINANCIAL HISTORY.

A Glimpse at Congressional Legislation Since 1860.

I have been asked to express my views regarding the currency question. It looks very much as though the people must submit to become hewers of wood and drawers of water. Make them poor and dependent, and they will become humble and obedient servants. As it is in Europe, so shall it be and will be in America.

While I am radically opposed to the financial views which some of my friends are said to hold, yet I am conscious of the fact, that I am not opposed to reasoning with the advocates of the other side. Therefore I feel at liberty to make an argument in behalf of a liberal use of silver as money of redemption. We know what the condition of the country is to-day. We know that prosperity is not coming. We know that a high tariff alone cannot bring prosperity among the people. We know that an increase in the volume of money is the one thing that is necessary to a restoration of prosperity. We know that such an increase would have a tendency to cheapen all other money, and that holders of the latter would speedily invest their holdings to catch the resultant rise in prices of labor's products. So far as the necessity of an increase in the volume of money is concerned gold and silver men agree. But as to the means they are at wide variance. The gold men believe that the increase should come through the National banks. The bimetallists contend that it should come through the government by free and unlimited coinage of Silver and government paper money. Within the limits of our present administration a move in one direction or the other will have to be taken. Which is the better plan? Let us take a brief glance at our financial legislation since 1860. Let it be remembered and never be forgotten, that when the war of the last rebellion broke out in 1861 the treasury was left empty. The bankers of that day came forward and offered to furnish the government all the money it wanted, i. e. of its state bank notes, and take government bonds at 80 cents on the dollar in exchange for these notes.

Salmon P. Chase the Secretary of the Treasury, thought the government of all the people would be better than any banker's bank notes, who had not one dollar in coin back of every ten, and in many cases twenty paper promises to pay, which they put out, so congress passed an act, Aug. 5, 1861, to issue $50,000,000 demand notes, which were paid to soldiers, officers etc. The bankers, however, would take them for only 80 cents on the dollar, as they lacked the legal tender quality of money. Congress Act of Feb. 12, 1862 issued another $10,000,000 and likewise $50,000,000 already issued without the legal tender quality of money, and called in the first issue of demand notes.

This sixty million never depreciated one cent after being made a full legal tender by act of March 17, 1862, but soon disappeared from circulation, just as did all the metal money. This money lasted but a few days. Congress was about to issue another batch of $160,000,000 and that greatly alarmed the bankers, for they saw that their craft was in danger. They dispatched their most polished lobbyists to Washington to advise the members of Congress what was best to do in case of issuing paper money as they called it. Then the house of representatives passed an act to issue $150,000,000 of the same kind of legal tender paper money, making it legal tender for all debts public and private: while Mr. Belmont and others were laboring with the Senate, saying that they would have to issue *bonds* and that Mr. Belmont had been authorized to say that Baron Rothchild would take three or four hundred millions of our *bonds* if they would make the interest payable in coin. Now my friends don't you see why England does not want silver to come into circulation. Should silver become a legal tender to pay public and private debts, money would become plenty. At present we can not pay a debt with silver money if the debt exceeds $500 if the party we owe objects to silver. Salmon P. Chase remarked: How could we pay the interest in coin, the treasury is empty of coin, and likely to be?

"That is a very easy matter," remarked Belmont: Make your import duties payable in coin then you will have the coin come in the treasury with which to pay the interest. You connot expect England, or Rothchild of England to take your paper money for the interest when it is only another promise to pay." The house bill provided for the issue of $150,000,000 of pure, absolute, constitutional money, with the fiat of government upon paper which is just as good upon metal if the people have confidence in the stability of their government and have the taxing authority to tax the money back into the treasury which issued it. It should be impressed upon every intelligent mind that the material upon which the fiat stamp of the government is impressed does not change the representative value of the dollar. It is the number of dollars in circulation that gives it a high or low purchasing power, take away half the money in circulation and all products of labor would sell for only half as much as when there was double the amount with which to do business. When this bill passed the lower house, and was sent to the Senate for its approval and ratification, the bill was amended by the Senate and made to read, "This is a legal tender for all debts public and private except duties upon imports and interest upon public debts," Belmont's tampering with the Senate had had its desired effect, to the great approval of the money power and the oligarchy of the country. The bill was sent back to the House in that crippled condition. and that grand old Commoner, Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, made a speech objecting to the Senate amendments, and explained to the House of Representatives the effect that would follow if the amendment crippling the legal tender quality of the money was allowed to be attached to the bill. The news came to Washington of the Bull Run disaster, indicating a possibility that the confederates might march to Washington, and money was needed and there was no time to parley over the exception clause, so the act was passed as it came from the Senate providing for the issue of money at once, and in that crippled condition. Immediately Mr. Bellmont wired Drexel, Morgan & Co, of Philadelphia and the leading bankers in New York and Boston, to hold on to their coin, that now they had a bonanza etc. Gold and Silver made a leap from a dollar to one dollar and a half. At that time State bank currency was in circulation, and when this crippled government money was put into circulation, gold and silver, with the first issue of $60,000,000 of demand notes, went out of circulation; was hoarded by bankers and speculators, for they could plainly see that it would go to a premium, as importers would have to have it to pay import duties, which, at that time or soon after amounted to $250,000,000 per annum. Soon after this another batch of currency was issued with the exception clause on the back. Importers had to buy coin to pay import duties and had to pay $1.50 of crippled paper money for every $1.00 of coin. Following this the national bank act was passed which enabled those who bought bonds to pay for them in greenbacks, and by depositing them with the treasurer of the United States could go into the banking business. The government would issue to said bank 90 per cent. of currency signed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States stating on said currency that this note is secured by the deposit of government bonds with the treasurer of the United States, which made the currency good. At about the same date the government passed an act stating that all private or state banks issuing notes and putting them in circulation should pay to the said government a tax of ten per cent. annually on such of their notes as were in circulation. The act virtually compelled all banks of issue to go out of business. State banks were turned into national banks or had to bank on what genuine money they could command.

As the war progressed and the large volume of currency increased in circulation, prices of everything increased, prices went up. It was a great time then to make money for labor and the products of labor were going up in price. Shrewd people got out of debt and had plenty of money to do business on a cash basis. About the year '63 or '64 Mr. A. T. Stewart, that great importer, had a great cargo of costly goods come to New York from Europe, the import duties upon which was $100,000. Mr. Stewart took $300,000, in greenbacks to buy metal money with which to pay import duties, as the government would not accept the same kind of money that it had paid to the gun holder and plow holder. Mr Stewart went straignt to Wall Street to that great bank, Smith & Co., and they asked him $2.84 in greenbacks for one of coin. Stewart said he thought he could do better with Gillman & Co. All right, Mr. Stewart, that is your privilege. When Stewart left the office of Smith & Co., Smith wired Gillman & Co.,: "Stewart" is coming, I asked him $2.84." Stewart stepped into the bank of Gillman & Co., just as Mr. Gillman turned from the instrument. Good morning Mr. Stewart, Gillman said Mr. Stewart I want $100,000, of something the government will accept for import duties, you can have metal money for $2.85 on the dollar. Let me have it says Stewart, I see you gentlemen have it in your power to put it up or down at your pleasure. Gillman said to his cashier: "Charlie you may let Mr. Stewart have $50,000 of the first issue. All right sir. So he counted out $50,000 in $20.00 gold pieces and $50,000 of the first issue of demand notes. Remember I have explained the first issue of demand notes. Mr. Stewart asked why he had to give them $2.85 of one kind of paper money for $1.00 of another kind both issued by the same government. "Why Mr. Stewart" answered the cashier, I give you this sir, as a courtesy, so you will not be hampered with the heavy metal money. Turning over one of the demand notes, he continued, you see, Mr. Stewart, this the government will accept for import duties, as there is no exception clause upon the back of it." Stewart said he could not see why the government did not issue all that kind of money. The cashier replied if they had, we could not have sold you this kind of money stamped upon 25 8-10 grains of gold for $2.85 of other government money. This is an honest confession, what some of our Wall street bankers did in those days of 1861 & 65 and they are doing it today to a more or less extent. Stewart then remarked that he would have to charge up to the stock goods or consumer, $285,000, with profit and interest and said it would all come out of the consumers of the goods, the government gets $100,000 and you gentlemen get a profit $185,000 (meaning the bankers,) who pays for this profit, the poor people or consumers of goods, and the government is robbed. This is only an illustration to show what a speculation there has been going on, with the bonds, that have been issued, to keep up the gold supply in the United States treasury —and Mr. Cleveland who served as president of the United States for eight years with a salary of $200,000, for term of 4 years and in 8 years he owned $400,000 allowing nothing for his expenses. We will now say, and estimate that it cost him $200,000 for expenses, he should have had $200,000 at the end of eight years. But wait, let us see what Wall street quotes Mr. Cleveland's wealth, any ways from $7,000,000 to $14,000,000. One of our Congressmen, whom we pay $5,000 a year salary, and afterwards became United States Senator at a salary of $6,000 per year for 20 years he has served the government, which make his salary amount to $120,000. Again look, see and listen, what Wall street quotes this Senator's wealth, anyways from $20,000,000 to $40,000,000. It looks to me very much like some speculation either in bonds or like Mr. Gillman & Co. bankers in New York, when they sold Mr. A. T. Stewart $100,000 of metal money, for $285,000 in greenbacks and demand notes. I am sorry that the consumers, and the tax payers have to help make such men rich. but it is not only so in National Legislation but it is so in our own state, I am glad that the people get to know more what is going on at Harrisburg. It seems to me that a fire was necessary at Harrisburg to destroy the bad accounts and records, made at the capital during the last few years, I say this regardless of either political party, what I want to see, and what the people want, is an honest expenditure of the public funds, so the tax payers will not be taxed to death. We will now return to the National Legislation. Few people have any conception how millionaires have been made at the expense of wealth producers, who are the consumers, by that exception clause on the back of the greenback which, in that crippled condition saved the country in the time of need, when gold and silver hid in *Shylock's* coffers. What chance has the wealth producer, (the common laborer I mean) to compete with those who have been given hundreds of millions of national bank currency as a pure donation. The national banker secured his bank notes from the government by depositing bonds paid for with greenbacks which did not cost the first purchaser over 40cts. on the dollar in coin. Besides he being allowed the privilege of drawing interest, and all exempt from all taxation, except having to pay 1 per cent on such of the bank notes as are kept loaned out. All the notes or bank currency in the bank are exempt from taxation. I am opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligation of the United States the option reserved by law to the government, of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin. We should all be opposed to the issuing of interest bearing bonds of the United States in time of *peace*, and condemn the trafficking with banking Syndicates, which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism. (Truly, can Wm. J. Bryan say that we want a change in the banking system.)

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. I therefore contend that the power to issue notes to circulate as money be taken from the national banks and that all paper money should be issued directly by the Treasury Department.

"Washington *once said never* let *Trusts* and *monopoly*, come in your country."

In the year 1869 the bondholders and national bankers needed a little legislation, in regards to the five—twenty bonds, these bonds were payable in five years or which might run 20 years at the pleasure of the government. The five years were up Jan. 1st., 1869. The holders of these bonds called a conference of themselves, as they saw clearly that the government had reserved the right to pay off said bonds after five years, to pay off with the same kind of money that it had received for them, which was greenbacks, and the government had a large amount of them on hand piled up in the treasury, the same having been received in payment for these said bonds and which was afterwards ordered by congress to be destroyed. The conference came to the conclusion that as an inducement to the government to refund said bonds into long time bonds and make the new bonds payable both principal and interest in coin. A bill was introduced called the credit Strengthening Act, which was a misnomer. I could not understand why the government wanted its credit strengthened after the war was over. The fact of the matter is the Act was so named purposely to deceive the people. This bill provided for the refunding of the five-twenties bonds into a new issue to run thirty years, draw 4 per cent. instead of 6 per cent., and to be paid interest and principal in coin. The bill provided for payment on or before thirty years, but the words on or before were erased and the word *after* inserted, before the bill was enrolled. Then in 1873 there was an Act passed to revise the coinage laws. In said revision the silver dollars of 412½ grains was dropped out of the coinage Act, and the coinage of a trade dollar provided for to contain 420 grains of Silver and was made a legal tender for $5.00 only, it being claimed that said trade dollar was coined for the china trade. What did congress want to coin such a dollar for when at that time the dollar contained 412½ grains of Silver, and was worth 103 cents in gold in Liverpool or London? It was to deceive and rob the people by making the bonds payable in gold. That was the aim of the tools of *monopoly* which makes up the *American Congress*. The Silver was the unit of value from the foundation of this government until 1873 when it was changed to gold, Gold being the only money of final redemption to-day. The Silver dollar is to-day a legal tender and the greenback is nothing less. There are very few outstanding bonds to-day, but what are payable in Silver dollars. Why not pay off the bonds which are payable? I tell you why, this government is in the hands of a few, and it would put too much money in circulation and would make money cheap. Pay them off in Silver dollars. The treasurer's report says there is about 400,000,000 Silver dollars and bullion piled up in treasury vaults. Why is it there? Because the money Oligarchy, (the government in the hands of a few) controls a majority of the members of Congress. You will find that the next scheme will be to retire the $346,000,000 of greenbacks by issuing $500,000,000 new fifty year bonds and on said bonds let the national bankers draw the full face value of the bonds in national bank currency, Will the people submit to it? It looks very much as though the people must submit to become slaves. Make them poor and dependent, and they will become humble and obedient servants. The great coal strike that is existing to-day, shows, to the laboring class of people, what the great money power, trusts and monopoly, is doing for our country. It seems to me that the best place for the people to strike and especially the laboring class of people is at the polls or ballot box. If this State of affairs is to continue, we will have land owners—landlords who will own all the land, and the farmers will be tenants. The clutches of the financiers must be loosened.

"Jefferson has stated that one of the main duties of the government is to prevent men from injuring one another." Never has that duty been more important than it is to-day. It is not strange that those who have made a profit by furnishing gold to the government in the hour of its extremity, would naturally favor a financial policy which will keep the government *dependent* upon them. A wise financial policy administered in behalf of all the people would make our government independent of any combination of financiers, foreign or domestic. I would like to say something on the *income tax*, but will do so at some future time. Again *Dollars*, to pay debts with, must be made easier to get. The farmers are opposed to the gold standard because they have felt its effects. Since they sell at wholesale and buy at retail they have lost more than they have gained by falling prices, and besides this, they have found that certain fixed charges have not fallen at all, for instance the taxes. Yes as it is in Europe so shall it be in America. If we could call on our Continental Fathers and explain to them our condition, they would say to us you must stop the great trusts and monopolies, or all the barracks, garrisons, and arsenals, and great addition to the army will not keep down the strikes. Then good-bye Liberty the doors will be closed and never can be opened.

T. C. HARTER, M. D.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 211.

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STOVE NAPTHA, the Cheapest and Best Fuel on the market. With it you can run a Vapor Stove for one-half cent per hour. Give us a call and be convinced.

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Fine PHOTOGRAPHS and CRAYONS at McKillip Bros., Bloomsburg.
The best are the cheapest.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Butter per lb	$ .18
Eggs per dozen	.14
Lard per lb	.08
Ham per pound	.12
Pork, whole, per pound	.06
Beef, quarter, per pound	.07
Wheat per bushel	1 00
Oats " "	.30
Rye " "	.50
Wheat flour per bbl	4.80
Hay per ton	12 to $14
Potatoes per bushel, new,	.70
Turnips " "	.25
Onions " "	1.00
Sweet potatoes per peck	.20
Tallow per lb	.05
Shoulder " "	.08
Side meat " "	.08
Vinegar, per qt	.07
Dried apples per lb	.05
Dried cherries, pitted	.12
Raspberries	.12
Cow Hides per lb	.3½
Steer " " "	.05
Calf Skin	.80
Sheep pelts	.75
Shelled corn per bus	.45
Corn meal, cwt	1.50
Bran, "	.85
Chop "	.85
Middlings "	.85
Chickens per lb new	.12
" " " old	.10
Turkeys " "	.12½
Geese " "	.10
Ducks " "	.08

COAL.

No. 6, delivered	$.60
" 4 and 5 "	3.85
" 6 at yard	2.35
" 4 and 5 at yard	3.60

The Leading Conservatory of America
CARL FAELTEN, Director.
Founded in 1853 by E. Tourjée.
NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. BOSTON, MASS.
FRANKLIN SQ.
Send for Prospectus giving full information.
FRANK W. HALE, General Manager.

NEW DINING ROOMS.

A LARGE and well furnished dining room has been opened by HARRY AURAND, on the second floor of his restaurant. Meals will be served at the regular dining hours for 25c. and they can also be obtained at any time. The table will be supplied with the delicacies of the season and the service will be first-class.

Entrance by door between Restaurant an Malfatera's grocery store.

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Caveats and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with references to actual clients in your State, County, or town sent free. Address
C. A. SNOW & CO., Washington, D. C.
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G. SNYDER, Proprietor,
(Opposite the Court House)
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Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
For all Bilious and Nervous Diseases. They purify the Blood and give Healthy action to the entire system.
Cure DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION and PIMPLES.
5-27-6m.

Wise Men Know

It is folly to build upon a poor foundation, either in architecture or in health. A foundation of sand is insecure, and to deaden symptoms by narcotics or nerve compounds is equally dangerous and deceptive. The true way to build up health is to make your blood pure, rich and nourishing by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

PILL-FAME—10 cents a vial for Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills would not make them the fame they enjoy to-day if the curative qualities were not in them. Worth will get to the top and that accounts for the wonderful demand for these little gems. They positively cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache.
Sold by C. A. Kleim.

What do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called Grain O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and tastes like choice coffee but costs about ¼ the price. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

KNEW THE HOODOO.

Why the Motorman Would Not Cut Through a Funeral Procession.

A hearse crossed the track and the motoneer put on the brakes so suddenly that the car nearly stood on its nose. Then he sat down on the front seat to await the passing of the long string of carriages following the black draped vehicle.

A fat man who had nearly been thrown over the front rail by the sudden stopping of the car snorted angrily:

"Why don't you cut across? I've got to catch a train. I can't wait here all day!"

"Can't help it, boss. You'll have to wait and catch another train."

"Well, I'll report you to the company. That procession will take five minutes in passing us."

"Report away. I can't help it if the procession takes twenty minutes. You couldn't hire me to run this car across that funeral procession for the best job on the line. That's the worst hoodoo man could run up against."

"Bah!" said the fat man.

"All right, boss. I know what I'm talking about. One of the best men on this line crossed a funeral procession soon after the trolley system was put in. A live wire dropped on the back of his neck and electrocuted him before he'd gone back a block. A little while later another poor fellow cut across the back of a hearse. He ran over three children in a smany weeks. He quit the road as crazy as a loon. Now the conductor on that same car has lost every cent he had in the world, and his wife and child have died. Bah, yourself! I'd like to see you get off this car and walk across in front of one of those carriages. I'll bet you'd be catchin' your last train in this world pretty quick. Jest hop off and try it now."

But the fat man only shifted uneasily about on the hard car seat, and waited silently until the last carriage had passed.—Chicago News.

On Monopolists and Capitalists.

"My dear," says Harry, deprecatingly, "this question of monopoly, as you call it, is a great question—one that few men (he always pronounces the word as if it were spelled with capitals) can understand. It is much—much too complicated for you."

It isn't complicated in the least. Only think for a moment what the parent would say to the child who declared:

"I must have all the cakes and apples and nearly all the bread and butter. Willie and Jackey and Ned have tiny pieces of bread and butter, only each a tiny piece, and they are very hungry—but no matter; I must keep all I have—everything! I can't use it, but I will keep it from the others. Oh, yes, they are my little brothers; but what do I care? I'll keep what I've got, and try to get more."

The most conservative of parents would look at such a child as a young monster of greed and selfishness, and, if he were an energetic man, would proceed to whale him into a better frame of mind. And how many such monsters there are, grown to man's (noble?) estate, everywhere around us, as sadly in need of salutary whaling as ever was a gluttonous little boy!

And to think that any human being, as reasoning and as kind of heart as my good Harry is, should offer excusatory explanations of this greed and selfishness—and even try to make it appear something else not quite so wicked!

We were feeding the sparrows, Harry and I, on our veranda roof the other day. In the hungry crowd was one strong little "ruffian in feathers" who darted always at the biggest piece, beat off the others less strong than himself, carried it away, and returned to repeat the performance.

"I'd like to shoot that fellow," said Harry, with a look of dire intent.

"Why should you, dear?" I asked, sweetly. "He is only one of your clever monopolists. He is 'shrewd and pushing'; not merciless and selfish."

Harry was silent. I thanked nature for the little object lesson that had made him think.—Leslie's Weekly.

At the Ball.

(10 p. m.)

Miss Hunter—Who is that pompous baldhead?

Miss Teasle—Don't call him names, dear, he can draw his check for a million.

Miss Hunter—Is it possible? I must manage an introduction.

(1 a. m.)

Miss Hunter (angrily)—A pretty fool you have made of me! Here I've wasted the whole evening on that penniless idiot. Didn't you say he could draw his check for a million?

Miss Teasle (sweetly).—Yes, dear, but I didn't say he could cash it.—Twinkles.

Uncertainty.

A man who was bitten by a rattlesnake drank a quart of whiskey as a remedy. He died soon afterwards, and the coroner's jury brought in this verdict:

"The deceased came to his death, either from the snake or the whiskey, the jury being uncertain which, and the local physician being absent at the funeral of one of his patients!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Self-Supporting.

Mrs. De Sense (to benevolent friend)—I presume those idiot asylums do some good, but I can't see how they can hope to make idiots self supporting.

Small Son (gloomily)—I guess they set 'em to writin' children's books.—New York Weekly.

Objectionable Mail Matter.

First—"There is one sign that should be placed over every letter box in the city.'

Second—"What is that?"

First—"Post no bills."—Tit-Bits.

The Real Cause.

"Do you suppose scorching is the cause of all these bicycle faces we see?"

"Shucks, no! In nine cases out of ten it's the instalment plan."—Truth.

Uncle Eben's Philosophy.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "is so modest, dat dey won't assume no 'sponsibilities whutsomever, an' dat's why dah wives takes in washin'."—Washington Star.

NEW LAWS.

In addition to the acts of the late Legislature which the Governor approved, and which have already been analyzed, there are new ones of special interest, as bearing upon and changing existing statutes on the ballot. Related to these are several "Quay Reform" laws, so-called. These as well as an abundance of new legislation bearing upon liquor licenses, are instructively reviewed below:

BALLOT LAW CHANGES.

The penalty, which has been from $50 to $500 fine, in addition to imprisonment of only from three to twelve months, is increased so as to make the imprisonment "for any term not exceeding five years," for "any person who shall vote at more than one election district or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent to illegally vote, or shall vote, the same, or for any person who shall advise and procure another to do so.

The penalty of fine in any sum not exceeding $200 and imprisonment for not more than three months, is increased to a fine, "in any sum not exceeding $500 and imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years" for "any person, not by law qualified, who shall fraudulently vote at any election within this Commonwealth, or, being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or for any person knowing the want of such qualification who shall aid or procure such person to vote."

Under Baker Ballot law amendments if five voters belonging to a political body making a nomination by nomination papers shall file with the Prothonotary an affidavit that they have adopted a certain political appellation, that body shall have the exclusive right to such title for the election for which the nomination was made. Certificates of nomination, which are to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall be filed at least forty-two days before the day of election, instead of thirty-five days, under the original act, and nomination papers must be filed thirty-five days before the day of election, instead of twenty-eight. Objections to certificates of nomination must be made thirty-five days before the election, instead of twenty-one, and in the case of nomination papers twenty-eight days before the election, instead of eighteen.

To limit the size of the ballot the name of the candidate shall not appear thereon more than once by certificates of nomination, or more than once by nomination papers. Political bodies not recognized as regular parties are further put on an equality with them in the legalizing of a circle at the top of their columns in the ballot.

If any political party has by its rules provided for a registration of candidates for nomination, and at the time limited for such registration, or at any subsequent time, by reason of withdrawal or other cause, there shall be no more candidates for any office registered or remaining than are to be elected to such office, the person or persons so registered or remaining shall be deemed the nominee or inomnees.

SPECIAL REFORMS.

Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. a year is to be paid on all the State's money deposited in banks other than the "active banks" on and after the first Monday of May, 1898. Selection of the banks by the State Treasurer is subject to the approval of the Board of Revenue Commissioners, and the Treasurer shall not be held personally liable, as heretofore, for losses through bank failure or insolvency. He may designate one bank in Dauphin County, two in Philadelphia County and two in Allegheny, as active banks in which shall be deposited a sufficient amount of the daily receipts to transact the current business of the Commonwealth. These active banks shall be required to make all collections for the Commonwealth, without cost or compensation, and to pay interest at the rate of 1½ per centum per annum on all daily balances.

One of the two "Quay Reform" laws makes it unlawful for any officer of the Commonweatlh, or of any county, or for any Mayor or head of department or other officer of any city to make or cause, or knowingly permit to be made, any assessment upon the pay, wages or salary of any officer or employe appointed by or holding office or employment under him, for any political or party purpose whatsoever, or to make or cause or knowingly permit to be made any demand for the payment or gift of any money or other valuable thing to any committee, organization or person for use in any manner for any political or party purpose. Provided, however, That nothing in this act contained shall prevent any officer, or other employe appointed as aforesaid, from making a voluntary contribution to any committee or organization for legitimate political and campaign purposes. The maximum penalty is a year in prison or $1000 fine, or both.

The other act makes it unlawful for any person or persons to pay or cause to be paid any occupation or poll tax assessed against any elector, except on the written and signed order of such elector, presented at least thirty days prior to the election; or for any officer, clerk or other person authorized to collect taxes and receipt therefor, to receive payment of or receipt for any occupation or poll tax assessed for State or county purposes from any person other than the elector against whom such tax shall have been assessed, except upon his written and signed order; or for any person to vote or attempt to vote upon a tax receipt obtained in violation of this act. The penalty is from 20 days' to six months' imprisonment, or not more than $200 fine.

LIQUOR LICENSE REVENUES.

The new license fees for brewers are: On a year's product of 1000 barrels, $250; less thau 2000, $300; less than 3000, $400; less than 5000, $500; less than 10,000, $750; less than 20,000, $1000; less than 30,000, $1250; less than 40,000, $1500; less than 50,000, $1750; less than 60,000, $2000; less than 70,000, $2250; less than 80,000, $2500; less than 90,000, $2750; less than 100,000, $3000; less than 150,000, $4000; less than 200,000, $4500; less than 300,000, $5000; and over 300,000, $6000.

Distillers whose annual product is less than 50 barrels shall pay $100; less than 100, $200; less than 200, $250; less than 300, $300; less than 400, $400; less than 500, $500; less than 3000, $1000; less than 5000, $1250; less than 10,000, $1500; less than 20,000, $1750; over 20,000, $2000. Each new distillery or brewery shall pay $1000 for the first year.

Any brewer, upon paying into the State Treasury $1000 for each brewery, shall be licensed by the State Treasurer to sell only to licensed dealers in packages of not less than twelve pint bottles or less than one-eighth of a barrel, provided that the $1000 shall not be less than the amount required under the brewers' classification. To sell in less than the quantities named an additional license must be obtained from the Court. A brewer to whom the Court has refused a license cannot get one from the State Treasurer until the expiration of two years.

Bottlers shall pay in cities of the first and second classes, $500, all other cities, $350; boroughs, $250, and townships, $125. Wholesale dealers in cities of the first and second classes, $1000; all other cities, $500; boroughs, $200; townships, $100.

Retail dealers' license fees are increased by the following amounts going to the State: In townships, $25; boroughs, $50; cities of the first and second classes, $100; all other cities, $50.

The Clerk of the Quarter Sessions is empowered to select three newspapers, one of which may be German, for publishing the lists of applicants for license, and may pay the regular advertising rates, devoting to this purpose the $5 received from each applicant.

ADDITIONAL LIQUOR LAWS.

In prosecutions of dealers for furnishing liquor to minors the defendants shall be permitted to offer, by way of defense evidence of the circumstances, and if it appears that the liquor was furnished knowingly the defendant shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $500 and imprisonment not exceeding 90 days.

The burden of proof shall rest upon the defendant.

The Courts are authorized, during the regular terms or in chambers during vacation, to transfer liquor licenses in cases of partial or complete destruction by fire, or of refusal by owners to extend or renew leases.

EXTRA TAX ON INHERITANCES.

The direct inheritance revenue law puts a tax of 2 per cent. on all personal property left by will or under the intestate laws, except estates of $5000 or less. Estates or parts thereof not actually distributed or paid to the persons entitled to them prior to approval of this act by the Governor on May 12 are liable to its provisions. Two of the Philadelphia Orphans' Court Judges, Hanna and Penrose, have decided this law unconstitutional. A third, Judge Ashman, takes the opposite view. The remaining Judge, Ferguson, has given no opinion. Decision by the Supreme Court is awaited. For collection of the tax the Register of Wills in each county can retain as his compensation such a sum as the Auditor General may allow, but exceeding 3 per cent.

Upon all full paid, prepaid and fully matured or partly matured stock of building and loan associations upon which cash dividends or interest shall be paid the State is to get a tax equal to that required by the general tax laws upon money at interest. The law does not apply to unmatured stock upon which periodical payments are required, or upon any such stock after it has matured and is in process of payment.

Every bank and savings institution having capital stock shall pay on the actual value of each share of stock a four-mill tax, the value being fixed by adding together the amount of capital stock paid in, the surplus and undivided profits, and dividing this amount by the number of shares.

Every corporation, joint stock association, limited partnership or company for distilling liquor and selling it wholesale shall pay a tax of ten mills on the dollar of actual value of capital stock of all kinds.

Every corporation, limited partnership, joint stock association, partnership, firm, association or individual in the express business shall pay a tax on the average gross receipts as follows: When snch receipts exceed $100 per mile, 1 per cent. on the gross express receipts; less than $150, 2 per cent., and so on, increasing at the rate of 1 per cent. for each additional $50 of average per mile or fraction thereof, provided the rate shall not exceed 5 per cent.

The bonus on charters is to be paid in advance and is increased from one-quarter to one-third of 1 per cent on the capital stock.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

Hood's Pills

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Angry for Thirty Years.

Because Mrs. Marion W. Hatton threw a stool at him and sewed a pants button on his vest nearly thirty years ago, Theodore Hatton wants an absolute divorce, says the Syracuse, (N. Y.,) *Herald*. The action is brought in the state of Illinois, and evidence is being taken in this city, both for the plaintiff and the defendant. The parties are well advanced down the toboggan of time, the defendant being upward of fifty years old and plaintiff at least as aged.

There are some interesting things about the case. Until about 1872 the Hattons lived near Amboy, supposedly happy, as all married people are to be considered until they reach the courts. One day the plaintiff, after a quarrel with his wife, which neither claim was regarded more than a trivial matter, left his home and went west. He was heard from at various times, but no contributions to the support of his wife and child were received.

A short time ago Mrs. Hatton heard that her husband had brought suit for divorce, and that judgment was about to be entered by default. The matter looked irregular, as Mrs. Hatton had never, she says, received a service of the papers or an intimation of the litigation until informed by an acquaintance. An answer was put in denying the charges made and alleging the facts as Mrs. Hatton and the people about Amboy remember them. It is said that Hatton, since living in Chicago, his present residence, has accumulated some property.

NO HEART TOO BAD TO BE CURED.—Testimony could be piled high in commendation of the wonderful cures wrought by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. No case stands against this great remedy where it did not relieve the most acute heart sufferings inside of thirty minutes. It attacks the disease in an instant after being taken.

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

Send for a copy of Tasker's Beautiful Song "Gone Forever". The very latest. Pronounced by critics to be the prettiest song ever written. Price 20 cts. At music stores, or sent upon receipt of price by David J. Tasker, Bloomsburg, Pa. tf.

Have you ever had in the morning what is fancifully called a "dark brown taste" in the mouth. If so, it is the effect of a deranged stomach and liver, the best remedy for which is a dose of Ayer's Pills, together with a little discretion as to diet and mode of living.

WE MANUFACTURE

From distilled and filtered water. In our storage rooms we preserve butter, eggs, meats, green and dried fruits, furs, carpets and woolen goods.

COLD STORAGE & ARTIFICIAL ICE CO.

4-29-3m Bloomsburg, Pa.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	EAST. A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	6 25	1.50	10 05	5 10
Cameron	6 38	.....	.....	6 03
Chulasky	.....	.....	.....	6 07
Danville	6 50	2 12	10 26	6 18
Catawissa	7 03	2 26	10 39	6 28
Rupert	7 09	2 31	10 44	6 33
Bloomsburg	7 15	2 36	10 49	6 39
Espy	7 23	2 42	.....	6 45
Lime Ridge	7 30	2 48	.....	6 52
Willow Grove	7 34	2 52	.....	6 56
Briarcreek	7 38	.....	.....	7 00
Berwick	7 48	3 01	11 12	7 06
Beach Haven	7 54	3 07	11 18	7 12
Hick's Ferry	8 00	3 13	.....	7 19
Shickshinny	8 10	2 24	11 33	7 35
Hunlock's	8 20	3 34	.....	7 40
Nanticoke	8 47	3 42	11 49	7 54
Avondale	8 32	3 47	.....	7 58
Plymouth	8 37	3 52	11 56	8 03
Plymouth Junction	8 42	3 57	.....	8 07
Kingston	8 50	4 05	12 05	8 12
Bennett	8 53	4 08	.....	8 16
Forty Fort	8 56	4 11	.....	8 19
Wyoming	9 01	4 17	12 16	8 25
West Pittston	9 06	4 22	.....	8 30
Susquehanna Ave	9 10	4 25	12 23	8 33
Pittston	9 15	4 30	12 26	8 39
Duryea	9 19	4 34	.....	8 44
Lackawanna	9 21	4 37	.....	8 48
Taylor	9 32	4 45	12 40	8 57
Bellevue	9 37	4 50	.....	9 02
SCRANTON	9 42	4 55	12 48	9 07
	A.M	P.M.	P.M.	P.M

STATIONS.	WEST. A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SCRANTON	6 00	9 55	1 55	6 00
Bellevue	6 05	.....	.....	.....
Taylor	6 10	10 04	2 05	6 10
Lackawanna	6 18	10 11	2 13	6 17
Duryea	6 22	10 14	2 16	6 22
Pittston	6 28	10 18	2 20	6 24
Susquehanna Ave	6 32	10 21	2 23	6 28
West Pittston	6 35	10 24	2 27	6 31
Wyoming	6 40	10 29	2 32	6 36
Forty Fort	6 45	.....	.....	.....
Bennett	6 48	10 36	2 39	6 44
Kingston	6 54	10 39	2 45	6 50
Plymouth Junction	6 59	10 43	2 51	.....
Plymouth	7 03	10 47	2 54	.....
Avondale	7 09	.....	2 58	7 05
Nanticoke	7 14	10 54	3 03	7 10
Hunlock's	7 20	11 00	3 10	7 16
Shickshinny	7 31	11 10	3 24	7 26
Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 23	3 35	7 37
Beach Haven	7 54	11 32	3 42	7 48
Berwick	8 00	11 40	3 49	8 00
Briarcreek	8 06	.....	3 55	.....
Willow Grove	8 10	11 50	3 59	8 11
Lime Ridge	8 14	11 56	4 04	8 17
Espy	8 21	12 04	4 11	8 24
Bloomsburg	8 28	12 12	4 17	8 30
Rupert	8 34	12 18	4 23	8 36
Catawissa	8 40	12 23	4 28	8 41
Danville	8 55	12 37	4 42	8 56
Chulasky	.....	.....	4 49	.....
Cameron	9 07	12 46	4 54	9 10
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 20	1 00	5 08	9 23
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. & R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium Warren, Corry and Erie.

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SOUTH. ARRIVE. a m	a.m.	p m	p.m.	STATIONS.	B. & S. R. R. a m	p m	p m	NORTH LEAVE a m
7.10	11.40	6.30	2.40	Bloomsbu'g.	8.30	2 40	6 40	6.10
7.08	11.35	6.26	2.3	" P. & R.	8.33	2.42	6.44	6.13
7.03	11.32	6.21	2.38	" Main st..	8.36	2.45	6.47	
		6.20	2.32	Irondale...		2.47	6.50	6.25
6.53	11.23	6.12	2 20	Paper Mill.	8 44	2.54	6.58	6.37
6.50	11.20	6.09	2.15	Light St..	8.47	3.00	7.02	6.50
6.40	11.10	5.59	2.00	Orangeville.	8.58	3.10	7.10	7.10
6.29	11.01	5.48	1.35	Forks....	9.08	3.20	7.20	7.35
6.25	10.58	5.44	1.30	Zaner's...	9.09	3.25	7.24	7.45
6.18	10.53	5.37	1.25	Stillwater.	9.13	3.30	7.29	8.00
6.08	10.43	5.27	1.10	Benton...	9.23	3.40	7.39	8.40
6.04	10.40	5.24	12.35	Edson's...	9.26	3.45	7.44	8.50
6.02	10.38	5.20	12.30	Cole's Cr'k.	9.28	3.47	7.48	8.53
5.58	10.35	5.16	12.25	Sugarloaf..	9.31	3.52	7.52	9.00
5.53	10.32	5.13	12 20	Laubach..	9.35	3.57	7.57	9.10
5.43	10.23	5.03	12.05	Central..	9.45	4.07	8.07	9.30
5.40	10.20	5.00	11.50	Jam. City..	9.50	4.10	8.10	9.40
a m	a m	p m	p m		a m	p m	p m	a m ARRIVE

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Pennsylvania Railroad

Time Table in effect June 20, '97.

		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Scranton (D. & H.)	lv	† 6 05	† 9 55	† 2 28	† 4 11
Pittston	"	7	†10 00	† 2 50	5 06
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Wilkesbarre	lv	† 7 30	†10 15	† 3 15	† 6 00
Plym'th Ferry	"	† 7 38	10 23	† 3 23	† 6 08
Nanticoke	"	7 4	10 27	3 32	6 17
Mocanaqua	"	8 0	10 45	3 52	6 37
Wapwallopen	"	8 1	10 55	4 01	6 47
Nescopeck	ar	8 2	11 10	4 11	7 00
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pottsville	lv	† 6 00	† 9 05	†12 25	† 3 00
Hazleton	"	7 10	11 35	2 10	5 30
Tomhicken	"	7 30	11 55	2 38	6 10
Fern Glen	"	7 38	11 54	2 37	6 18
Rock Glen	"	7 48	11 40	† 2 43	6 25
Nescopeck	ar	8 07	.....	3 10	6 50
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Nescopeck	lv	† 8 24	†11 10	† 4 11	† 7 00
Creasy	"	8 53	Via	4 21	7 09
Espy Ferry	"	† 8 43	Rock	† 4 30	7 18
E. Bloomsburg	"	8 47	Glen	4 33	7 23
			P. M.		
Catawissa	ar	8 55	12 20	4 40	7 30
Catawissa	lv	8 55	12 28	4 29	7 30
S. Danville	"	9 14	12 38	4 57	7 47
Sunbury	"	9 35	1 00	5 20	8 10
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sunbury	lv	† 9 45	† 1 10	† 5 34	† 9 25
Lewisburg	ar	10 15	1 45	6 08	.....
Milton	"	10 10	1 39	6 02	9 22
Williamsport	"	11 00	2 30	6 53	10 50
Lock Haven	"	11 59	3 40	7 57	11 34
Renovo	"	A. M.	4 30	8 55	.....
Kane	"	.....	9 00	.....	.....
		P. M.	P. M.		
Lock Haven	lv	†12 10	†3 45	.....	.....
Bellefonte	ar	1 45	4 44	.....	.....
Tyrone	"	2 15	5 00	.....	.....
Philipsburg	"	1 23	3 56	.....	.....
Clearfield	"	5 06	9 09	.....	.....
Pittsburg	"	7 00	11 30	.....	.....
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sunbury	lv	† 9 50	† 1 55	† 5 27	† 8 30
Harrisburg	ar	†11 30	† 3 20	6 55	†10 10
		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Philadelphia	ar	† 3 00	† 6 18	†11 1	† 4 30
Baltimore	"	3 10	† 6 10	† 9 45	.....
Washington	"	4 10	† 7 12	†10 55	.....
		A. M.	P. M.		
Sunbury	lv	†10 05	† 2 45	.....	.....
		P. M.			
Lewistown Jc	ar	12 05	† 4 37	.....	.....
Pittsburg	"	† 7 00	†11 30	.....	.....
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg	lv	†11 45	† 7 30	† 7 30	†10 30
		P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
Pittsburg	ar	† 7 00	†11 30	† 2 00	† 5 30

† Weekdays. Daily. f Flag station

		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Pittsburg	lv	† 8 10	† 8 10	† 3 40	† 8 00
Harrisburg	ar	† 3 30	† 5 30	†10 00	† 3 10
			A. M.		A. M.
Pittsburg	lv	.....	.....	.....	† 8 00
					P. M.
Lewistown Jc.	"	.....	† 7 30	.....	† 3 15
Sunbury	ar	.....	† 9 18	.....	† 5 10
		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Washington	lv	†10 40	.....	† 7 50	†10 50
Baltimore	"	†11 50	† 4 15	† 8 55	†12 00
Philadelphia	"	†11 20	† 4 30	† 8 30	†12 26
		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg	lv	† 3 35	† 8 05	†11 40	† 3 55
Sunbury	ar	† 5 08	† 9 40	1 10	† 5 29
		P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
Pittsburg	lv	† 1 00	.....	† 3 30	† 8 00
Clearfield	"	4 09	.....	.....	9 31
Phillipsburg	"	4 56	.....	.....	10 14
Tyrone	"	7 15	.....	† 8 10	12 30
Bellefonte	"	8 31	.....	9 32	1 42
Lock Haven	ar	9 30	.....	10 30	2 43
		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Erie	lv	† 3 25	.....	.....	.....
Kane	"	7 05	.....	† 6 30	.....
Renovo	"	10 28	.....	10 25	.....
Lock Haven	"	11 25	† 7 25	11 20	† 3 00
		A. M.		P. M.	
Williamsport	"	12 25	8 30	†12 40	4 00
Milton	"	1 22	9 18	1 27	4 56
Lewisburg	"	.....	9 05	1 15	4 47
Sunbury	ar	1 50	9 45	1 55	5 23
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sunbury	lv	† 5 25	† 9 15	† 2 05	† 5 43
S. Danville	"	5 48	10 17	2 22	6 07
Catawissa	"	6 08	10 35	2 40	6 24
E. Bloomsburg	"	Via	10 43	2 46	6 32
Espy Ferry	"	Rock	† 10 47	2 50	† 6 36
Creasy	"	Glen.	10 56	3 00	6 46
Nescopeck	ar	8 07	11 10	3 13	6 59
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Nescopeck	lv	.....	†11 10	†4 15	† 7 05
Rock Glen	ar	† 6 52	11 35	4 40	7 31
Fern Glen	"	6 59	11 43	4 46	7 37
Tomhicken	"	7 10	11 54	4 55	7 45
			P. M.		
Hazleton	"	7 37	12 17	5 15	8 05
Pottsville	"	8 45	1 20	7 06	9 10
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Nescopeck	lv	† 8 07	†11 10	† 3 13	† 6 59
Wapwallopen	ar	8 18	11 22	3 23	7 09
Mocanaqua	"	8 28	11 32	3 32	7 21
Nanticoke	"	8 48	11 54	3 52	7 42
			P. M.		
Plym'th Ferry	"	† 8 56	12 02	4 01	7 52
Wilkesbarre	"	9 05	12 10	4 10	8 00
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittston (D. & H.)	ar	† 9 41	†12 49	† 4 55	† 8 32
Scranton	"	10 10	1 16	5 22	9 03

† Weekdays. ‡ Daily. f Flag station.

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Philadelphia & Reading R'y

In effect May 29, 1897.

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For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.35 a. m., 3.30 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.35 a. m., 3.30.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.35, 11.45 a. m., 12.20, 3.30 5.00, 6.33, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.35, 11.45 a. m., 12.20, 3.30 5.00, 6.33, p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.20, 7.55, 11.26 a. m., 3.46 7.27, p. m. Sundays 3.20, 7.55 11.26 a. m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Additional trains from 24 and Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1.25, 7.41, 8.23 p. m. Sundays, 1.35, 8.23 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 8.00 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia 10.05 a. m.
Leave Reading 11.35 a. m.
Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m.
Leave Tamaqua 1.27 a. m.,
Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.20 a m, 4.30 p m.
Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.00, 8.20 a. m. 1.30 3.30, 6.15.
Leave Rupert, weekdays, 7.08, 8.27, a. m., 11.56 1.37, 3.40, 6.28.

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SUNDAYS—7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 10.00 a.m., 4.45 p. m. Accom., 8.00 a. m., 4.45 p. m. $1.00 Excursion Train to foot of Mississippi Ave., 7.00 a. m. daily.

Leave Atlantic City, depot: WEEK-DAYS—Express (Mondays only 6.45 a. m.), 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.00, 10.15, 11.00 a. m., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30 p. m. Accom., 4.20, 8.15 a. m., 4.05 p. m. SUNDAYS—Express, 3.30, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 9.30 p. m. Accom., 7.15 a. m., 5.05 p. m. $1.00 Excursion Train from foot of Mississipp

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

at Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL EDITOR.
D. J. TASKER, LOCAL EDITOR.
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THE COLUMBIAN,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1897.

A CORRECTION.

The *Republican* in speaking of Czar Reed's rules in the Democratic convention forgot to mention that the only democrat in Congress who voted to sustain those rules was the Hon. C. R. Buckalew.—*Sentinel.*

A sufficient and complete answer to the above gratuitously false statement of the *Sentinel*, is, *First*, a reference to the Congressional Record, vol. 21 part 2, 51st, Congress 1st session, under the date of Feby. 12, 1890, page 1233, where the proceedings and vote will be found to which Mr. Buckalew refers in the speech following, and where he, solitary and alone voted "No," on *Approval of the Journal*: and *Second*, that portion of the speech itself, same volume, pages 1237-8, in which the subject of the amendments to the rules is discussed. And we call attention to his indignant denunciation of Speaker Reed for his arbitrary and unheard of ruling.

"Mr. Buckalew. Mr. Speaker, I have felt some desire to place upon the records of our debate, certain views which I hold upon the two main questions involved in these proposed amendments of the Rules of the House, namely, the question of ascertaining a quorum under the constitution in this House and upon the question of dilatory motions. * * * * *.

Now, Sir, on the 29th of January, when a motion was made to take up an election case in this House, I voted against the motion because the minority of the committee on elections were not prepared to consider it. The subject of rules was also then in process of consideration. I voted against taking that case up, and as it turned out I did so alone. Immediately afterwards, there not being a majority of the whole House voting on that motion—immediately afterwards the speaker took his leap in the dark, into a region hitherto untrodden by any speaker of this house—a proceeding the outcome of which no human being can now foretell. He determined that he would vote (for that is the substantial result) he would vote for the non-voting members of the House; he would place their names on the record without their consent.

The next morning on a motion to approve that Journal and upon a motion for the previous question to stop all debate upon the approval, I voted "No." So likewise in the last three days upon the question of the approval of the Journal I have voted "No." These votes will stand upon the record forever as a protest against the action of the Speaker of this House. They require no explanation and no defense; but I refer to them for the purpose of indicating my position upon this question of making a quorum. I hold that this power is to be resorted to only upon extraordinary occasions; not upon usual ones. On the other hand, I hold that the members of this House have that right under the Constitution and the law of the House, and that when the Speaker violates that right his conduct instead of being approved should be strongly condemned. It has not yet, at least formally, received the approval of a majority of all the members of this House.

In brief—and this will conclude my remarks on this point—I consider this power to demand a majority vote of the House on a bill or on ordering the previous question a *defensive* power, a protective power, to be resorted to by members to defend their right to debate bills, and when they seek to protect their people as far as they can against grievous and profligate laws. It is not to be used as an aggressive power or upon slight occasions of offense."

Wheat took a great jump last week and went up to the skies. This was caused by the speculators, and the rise in price was not expected to be permanent. The standard price of wheat is likely to be in the neighborhood of a dollar a bushel, though on Tuesday it went down to 91 cents in the Chicago Exchange. There is a shortage in the European crop and this will make a demand for American wheat that will keep the price up to a fair figure.

THE PREFERENCE TICKET.

Communicated.

The preference ticket at the delegate election was *not* an instruction under the party Rules, for several good and sufficient reasons:

1. Because instructions under the Rules are plainly and expressly confined to the selection or nomination of candidates.

2. Because on its face it did not profess to be such, nor carry any intimation even of an order, command or direction to the delegates.

3. Because it was of uncertain and doubtful application to any existing or proposed rule (as will be presently shown) and therefore unfitted for enforcement in any definite form.

4. Lastly. Because it was not only irregular and unauthorized, but as a vote to control the convention or any of its members, would be in plain denial of undoubted convention power to change or amend the rules according to its discretion by a two thirds vote.

By rule the ticket at primary or delegate elections is to contain the names of candidates in slip ticket form, and by common understanding and usage, *nothing else*. If other matters are to be intruded upon it, the intrusion should be ordered by some competent authority and in some proper form.

But beyond question, an addition to the regular ticket, wholly unauthorized by any convention or even a Standing Committee, which should have for its object the overthrow or curtailment of a convention power, clearly established by Rule, would be unlawful under party law, and would be null and void.

These views do not question the right or privilege of members of the party to vote unofficially and separately at a delegate election, for any proper object they may desire, and submit their vote to the convention as a petition or request if it shall relate to a change of Rule; nor do they question the right or propriety of making a change of Rules an issue in the selection of delegates as was done at the late election in Bloomsburg, when delegates opposed to the Crawford County plan of nomination were chosen in every one of the four districts of the town. And of course the committee who prepared the new Rules had a right as members of the party, to publish their propositions of change and transmit them to the convention for consideration.

Of course the new rules should have been published thirty days instead of eight before the delegate election, in order to be fairly considered, and debated and understood, by the people and the convention before action upon them, and the preference ticket thrust into the delegate election should have been fair, intelligible and well understood by all persons invited to vote thereon. But it was not fair, nor intelligible and well understood by all. For it did not state a choice between majority and plurality nominations, in fact the material word *plurality* is entirely absent; the words "for nomination by delegates" was widely understood to be an approval of the over-representation of small districts in convention, and the expression *highest-vote* was confounded by many with majority vote which is the highest whenever the rule for it is applied.

The voters were not lawyers and the ticket if not cunningly devised to mislead them was well calculated to that end, especially in view of the short notice of new Rule changes and lack of opportunity for explanation and debate.

Honest, But Cute Yankee.

There is a funny case of international honesty down in Arizona, just on the line between that territory and Mexico, says the Washington *Times*. A Yankee farmer lives there, one Amasa Barrow by name, and it is his business to raise chickens. Chicken feed is cheap in Mexico and chickens bring fine prices in Arizona, but to raise fowls in Mexico and bring them across the boundary, or to buy the feed and bring it across, would involve the payment of a considerable duty, which would eat the profits about as fast as the hens could eat the corn. As for smuggling, that was not to be thought of.

Amasa is a Yankee, and he is so honest that his neighbors say he wouldn't take advantage of a man in a horse trade. But he is also full of Yankee ingenuity, and after deep cogitation he built a long, slim hencoop, one-half of it in Arizona and the other in Mexico. On the line there is a gate. Over the line there are barns containing feed. At feeding time the gate is opened, and the chicken fancier shoos his flock into Mexico, where they eat their meal. Then he shoos them back to the protection of the American flag, where they digest this Mexican grain, lay their eggs and carry on their family affiairs. Mr. Barrow saves about 50 per cent. on his grain, and makes about that much on his chickens, and if there is any smuggling done it is done by the innocent and irresponsible biddies.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

MEMORIES OF THE PAST RECALLED BY HEROES OF MANY BATTLES.

The National Encampment at Buffalo—President McKinley's Summer Outing—Historic Interest in the Locality Chosen—At Saratoga.

Very naturally and very properly, the meetings of the veteran Army of the Potomac, and of the Grand Army of the Republic this month, has attracted unusual attention. It is more than thirty-six years since the war began and the boy who was born that year, is now so far as age is concerned, eligible for election to the highest office in the land. The youngest among the members of the Veteran associations, are at least fifty years of age, and even these must have entered the army at a very early age, and not then at the beginning of the war. Probably the average age of the living veterans is not far from sixty-five years. The natural mortality among one thousand men of that advanced age must in the nature of things be very great. The mortality among the veterans must therefore be

T. S. Clarkson, Commander of the G. A. R.

considerably greater, for the reason that the exposure of army life, its hardships and the wounds from which so many of them suffer, all add to the increase in the rate of mortality. It is safe to say that during the next ten years a very large percentage of those now living will have answered the last roll call on earth.

The appreciation of this fact is causing a much more lively interest than usual to be taken in the assembling of these survivors of the great conflict. But there is an added interest in the State of New York, because both the G. A. R. encampment, and the reunion of the Army of the Potomac, are, this year, held within its borders, and both are to be attended by the President of the United States, who is a comrade, and a member of both organizations.

The object of the Army of the Potomac society is declared to be to "cherish the memories and associations of the Army of the Potomac; to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed from companionship in that army; to perpetuate the name and fame of those who have fallen either on the field of battle or in the line of duty with that army; to collect and preserve the record of its great achievements, its numerous and well-contested battles, its campaigns, marches and skirmishes."

The meeting of the Army of the Potomac, took place in Troy, on the 20th and 21st, and it is unnecessary to say anything in praise of the appearance of these heroes, whose courage, patriotism and fortitude, rescued the Nation from the wreck of war. They assembled in their corps meetings, transacted the little business that there was for them to do, and then all but the more feeble joined in the parade which followed, and which, on account of the enfeebled condition of so many of the veterans, was made as short as possible.

President McKinley and his party, who have been enjoying a delightful outing at Point Bluff, on Lake Champlain, arrived in Troy on the first day of the reunion, and remained until late at night, and he participated in all the observances of the occasion. The address of welcome by Governor Black, whose home is in Troy, and the reply by the President, were made in the largest hall in the city, and this was not half large enough to permit all who desired to be present.

The city at the headwaters of the Hudson, was of course, dressed in holiday attire, and the halls where the meetings of the society were held were decorated in a manner befitting the occasion. In the parade, the veterans were escorted by the local military companies, and the local G. A. R. posts and other veteran organizations united in entertaining the visitors and kept "open house" in the most approved and hospitable manner.

Of broader scope is the meeting of the G. A. R. at Buffalo, and it is probable that it will be many years before the National encampment will be again held in the State of New York. By the time it again gets around for the Empire State to have the meeting, the ranks of the veterans will have become much thinner than they are at present, and the encampments will be far less in number of attendance, although it is probable that they will hold for the survivors even more of interest than they do to-day. The attendance at Buffalo is estimated to exceed 100,000 persons.

A royal welcome was extended to the President, and the people of the city have left nothing that would contribute to the comfort and happiness of the visiting veterans. A great wave of patriotic impulse is created by these meetings of the men who fought the enemies of the Union, and established the doctrine of our indevisible character at the point of the bayonet, and it is especially gratifying to the old soldiers to look over the country that their valor saved, and behold not only no foe, but to see those lately in arms vieing with them, in cultivating the arts of peace.

There were strong advocates of the proposition to hold the next National Encampment in a city south of Mason and Dixon's line, and the discussion of the subject has brought out more fully than ever before the great fact that the animosities of the war have nearly all died out, and we are in fact, as well as in name, one people, and all loyal to one flag.

To the student of history this remarkable fact almost passes comprehendion. Where in the history of the past can such a fact be found as the cementing together again of the bonds between the States that were severed by the war? But we are a peculiar people. We have created more wealth in the past thirty years, than ever before in all the history of the country, and our people have intermingled and intermarried. People from the Sunny South have come into the North, and have made fortunes, while Northern capital and enterprise has done much to develop the resources of the South. The stormy period that preceeded the war, is a memory only to the oldest inhabitant, and the new generations which have come on the stage of action, have neither knowledge or interest in the affairs which lead to the great conflict. We are making history at too rapid a pace to permit our people to hold postmortem examinations continually. The past is behind us, and there let it remain.

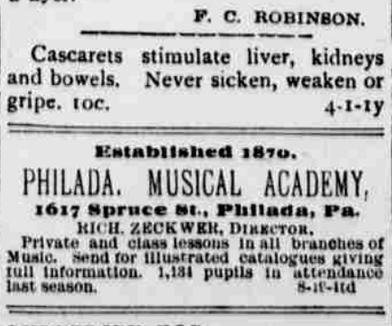
But the memory of the heroes who wrought for God and country with deeds of heroic grandeur, will endure, long after the forces of nature have beaten down the proudest monuments which art can rear to honor them

The choice of Point Bluff as the President's summer home has naturally attracted unusual interest to this part of the country, and certainly no other section has recieved more attention than this. Every foot of ground in this vicinity is rich in historic memories. It was in this valley that the revolutionary patrots rallied in their mighty strength which was born of he justice of their cause, and at Bennington battle in this very month of August repulsed the haughty foe. As Gettysburg was the turning point in the war of the Rebellion, so Bennington was the beginning of the end of British control in America. Saratoga, Bemis Heights, and Oriskany, were subsequent events which gave the triumph to Patriot's cause, and made of the declaration of independence the most momentuous act in all the history of the world, save only the birth of the Savior of men. It has been said that the one act which stimulated the embattled farmers at Bennington battle, and the one which alone brought victory to their tattered banners, was the widely published threat of the British commander to turn loose upon the patriots, their wives and families, the savage allies of the King's forces. This inhuman proposition shocked the better sentiment in the Mother Country, and aroused the patriots of America to that height of indignation and desperation which made them invincible in battle.

In choosing this delightful section of the country in which to spend his summer vacation, the President has awakened new interest in the precious memories which cluster around Bennington, Ticonderoga, Fort Edward and Saratoga. And he leaves them only to mingle with his battle-scarred comrades in their reunion at Troy and Buffalo.

There has been nothing slow about Saratoga, and would not have been even if the Presidential party had not been there, or in the immediate vicinity. The races, the drives, the hops and for many the club, where the betting has at times been fast and furious, holds for many attractions which cannot be resisted. But very soon the season will be on the wane. People who make Saratoga gay are inseparably connected with the races. It is difficult to see how people can be so carried away with the excitement of the track as they are, but the fact is before us and every year the same scenes are repeated. It is not the men alone that have given themselves up to this form of dissipation, but ladies, who at home move in what are considered the "best circles," Some of these are skillful and ingenious in their methods, but one is hardly prepared to hear of their associating with stable boys and riders, in order that they may get points to guide them in the placing of their bets. But such is actually the fact. Ladies of "high degree" are known to continually gather information from these very questionable sources, and then go to the track and use it to win large stakes from the bookmakers. The craze for gambling is at its fullest height at Saratoga, and here it feeds itself fat. Almost every one seems to be "in it," if that expression is permissable. The identification of the ladies with the sport, has done more to draw the young men to it than any one can possibly imagine, and many a "broken" young dude, who later on may turn up a defaulter or a forger, can trace his enslavement to the fair lady who first encouraged him to "take a flyer."

F. C. ROBINSON.



Viewing the Parade.

Help

Is needed by poor, tired mothers, overworked and burdened with care, debilitated and run down because of poor, thin and impoverished blood. Help is needed by the nervous sufferer, the men and women tortured with rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, scrofula, catarrh. Help

Comes Quickly

When Hood's Sarsaparilla begins to enrich, purify and vitalize the blood, and sends it in a healing, nourishing, invigorating stream to the nerves, muscles and organs of the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the weak and broken down system, and cures all blood diseases, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac of your druggist, under guarantee to cure, 50c or $1.00. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

JOHN R. TOWNSEND,

Merchant TAILOR, AND Hatter.

SUITS FROM $18.00.

CORNER MAIN & MARKET Sts, BLOOMSBURG PA.

TROUSERS FROM $5.00.

Why are we Thronged? What is the Attraction?

In times like these it is only the unusual bargain that don't go a begging. Values, and big ones at that, alone possess the power to interest. Most anything may be braved to get your rightful share of what we offer this week.

Read the Record and then Run the Risk.

Black Dress Goods

You are surely aware of our reputation for Black Dress Goods. We are positive we have bargains here that you will find hard work to replace when they are gone, and that can't be equaled anywhere else.

All wool 50 in. wide Serge, extra fine quality, 50c the yd. Can't replace at less than 75c.

All wool Henrietta, 46 in. wide, at 50 and 80c the yard. We lay special stress on the 80c. quality. It can't be matched anywhere else at $1.00.

Suitings.

We are offering while they last, all wool Suitings, 36 in. wide, at 23c the yard.

Summer Dress Goods.

What we have left in this line, Organdies, Lawns, etc., you can have at your own price.

Shoes.

We offer Ladies a rare bargain in Shoes this week that it will pay them to investigate. In this lot, not quite all sizes, may be yours though, laced and buttoned. They go while they last at $1.00.

Were 1 50 2.00, 2.50, $3.00.

Domestics.

They are bound to go up in price, but we always try to look out for our patrons and are now offering you bargains in them you can't refuse.

Light and dark Standard Calicoes, 4c the yard. Always sell at 6c

Nice fine unbleached muslin 36 in. wide, extra quality, 20 yds. $1.00. Retails at 7c.

Light Lawn Wrappers and Light Striped Merrimack Calico Wrappers, 75c.

Best Blue Calico, 5c.
Apron Ginghams, 4c.

We still offer you 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT on Muslin Underwear.

FLOUR.

Did you ever try CERES FLOUR? If you have not, we'll try and have you, as it is the best Spring Wheat Flour on the market. We are selling it at what a car load would cost us now. Give it a trial.

Pursel & Harman,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

Estate of Lavina Stout, deceased.

To Fanny, intermarried with Jacob Rider, Shickshinny, Pa.; Nahala, intermarried with James Shultz, Briarcreek township, Columbia county, Pa.; guardian of Ralph Fenstamaker, minor child of Dora Fenstamaker deceased; A. E. Fenstamaker, Briarcreek township aforesaid; Sarah Stout, sometimes called Lula Evans, New York City; Effie Stout, New York City, and Ellis Stout, Briarcreek township Columbia county, Pa.

You are hereby notified that in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, a writ of partition has issued from said Court to the Sheriff of said county, returnable on the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1897, and that the inquest will meet for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on the premises in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, Pa., on Saturday, September 18th, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place you can attend if you see proper.

J. B. McHENRY, Sheriff.

8-26-4t.

No More GREASY LAMPS
Can be Handled with Kid Gloves

NON-EXPLOSIVE

Patented in the United States and Principal Countries of the World. Send for copy of "Neverout" March free.

Price, $4.00 of your dealer, or delivered free on receipt of price by

ROSE MANUFACTURING CO.
311-13 N. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

CAUTION! Do not be deceived into taking any other, as the "NEVEROUT" is the only lamp that is guaranteed to positively stay lit (or money refunded), that is free from grease—yet burns kerosene—and that is absolutely non-explosive.

7-15-2m.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. 10c. 4-1-1y

Established 1870.

PHILADA. MUSICAL ACADEMY,
1617 Spruce St., Philada, Pa.
RICH. ZECKWER, DIRECTOR.

Private and class lessons in all branches of Music. Send for illustrated catalogues giving full information. 1,131 pupils in attendance last season. 8-19-4td

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1897.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BRIEF MENTION.

About People You Know.

Miss Clora Furman is visiting friends at Newberry.

Miss Eliza Logan is spending a week with Stillwater friends.

Miss Hattie Reeve of Philadelphia, is the guest of Miss Ware on Normal Hill.

Mrs. Pruie McCollum of Philadelphia is visiting Mrs. Edward Yost on East Third Street.

Miss Mabel Swayze, of Berwick, spent several days in town visiting friends and relatives.

J. C. Brown and H. A. McKillip are attending the Republican Convention at Harrisburg to-day.

Miss Dora Laubach returned home on Thursday, from an extended visit to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Mrs. Chas. Kitzmiller of Unityville is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Laubach on East Third street.

Mrs. Thomas Vannatta left this week for a few weeks' visit with her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Lewis, in Blair county.

Mrs. George Bradin of Phila., after spending a month visiting her father, John W. Kramer, returned home on Wednesday.

Miss Leatha Lockard will visit her sister, Mrs. Freas Hicks at Hummelstown, for a few weeks. She left on Wednesday for that place.

Miss Katherine Eckert, who has been visiting Miss Emma Snyder at the Exchange Hotel for the past two weeks, returned to her home at Sunbury on Tuesday.

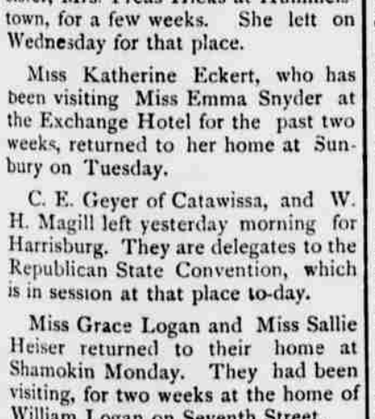
C. E. Geyer of Catawissa, and W. H. Magill left yesterday morning for Harrisburg. They are delegates to the Republican State Convention, which is in session at that place to-day.

Miss Grace Logan and Miss Sallie Heiser returned to their home at Shamokin Monday. They had been visiting, for two weeks at the home of William Logan on Seventh Street.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.



A MORNING TONIC

for your brains—a vigorous brushing of the head with the Rishton brush. Bristles not too hard, not too soft—the kind you like. Its price is only 75c. Combs, powders, perfumes, mirrors, tooth powders and all toilet requisites. You can put on finishing touches with their aid—for little cash.

Our medicines have wings that fly with pain to parts unknown. Test their power when you are sick, and then you'll thank us for relief.

W. S. RISHTON,
Opposite P. O. Pharmacist,

A SIMPLE EXERCISE.

An Effective Way to Flatten Shoulder Blades.

If one is desirous of possessing a graceful figure the shoulder blades should receive no end of attention. Correct shoulder blades are as flat as the traditional flounder. If they protrude in the least degree a series of exercises should be inaugurated, and ten minutes devoted to athletics night and morning, when one is free from heavy clothing, will do wonders in the way of improving them. Before beginning the exercises one must stand properly—that is, squarely on both feet and during the time breathe deep and full. If one stands before an open window, so much the better.

For shoulder blade movement number one, hold the right arm straight up and the left arm at a right angle to the body, and then, standing on the tips of the toes, stretch the arms to their greatest length, turning the hands constantly backward and forward.

Movement No. 2.—Lie flat on the floor, raise the arms on a line with the shoulders and rotate them as rapidly as possible.

No. 3—Raise both arms above the head in a perpendicular line and stretch them slowly, aiming to reach an impossible point. Care must be taken not to push the head forward.

No. 4—Bend the body forward until it attains an angle of 90 degrees, keeping the chest and shoulder blades in straight position. Repeat this bending back and forth many times, bringing the body each time back again to the perpendicular.

No. 5—Lie down on the chest, keep the feet on the floor and raise the head and shoulders up as far as possible, repeating many times. Indeed, all these exercises to be of any value must be repeated, but not to the length of fatigue.

No. 6—Stand erect, with arms hanging down and the palms against the body, with the muscles of the arm and hand as tense as possible, and then turn the arms outward, making a strong pull with the shoulder blade muscles; then relax slowly and bring the arms back to the original position. There is no better movement than this for strengthening the muscles in the neighborhood of the shoulder blades.

No. 7—Sit erect, raise the arms, keeping the muscles well stretched, and circle up and down; to make the movement of more force and still further employ the shoulder blade muscles, practice with the palms up.

Perhaps time may fail one to go through with the entire seven movements twice daily, as each, to be of any benefit, requires many repetitions. It may be best, then, to take four exercises in the morning and the remaining three at night. Furthermore, she who has the interest of her shoulder blades at heart always keeps the following rules tacked away in her brain for immediate reference:

1—Try to push the shoulder blades together many times during the day.

2—Make it a rule to keep the back of the neck close to the back of the collar.

3—Roll the shoulder backward and downward.

4—Walk or stand with the hands clasped behind the head and the elbows wide apart.

5—Stand erect at short intervals during the day, head up, chin in, chest out and shoulders back.

6—Stand now and again during the day with all the posterior parts of the body, so far as possible, touching a vertical wall.

7—Put the hands on the hips with the elbows back and the fingers forward.

A Septuagenarian Student.

At Warsaw a student has just been graduated at the ripe age of 75. After passing his matriculation many years ago, lack of funds prevented him from at once proceeding to the university, and he was compelled to work as a tutor for twenty years in order to save enough money to enable him to continue his studies. At the end of that time he presented himself at the Warsaw Medical Academy and passed the entrance examination with distinction. Before he could begin his studies the Polish rebellion broke out, and Borysik who was now 41 years of age, threw himself into the movement with all the enthusiasm of a youthful revolutionist.

The revolt was suppressed, and Borysik was exiled to Siberia, where for thirty-two years he underwent hard labor in the silver mines. In 1895 he received a free pardon and returned to Warsaw. In spite of his age and the hardships he had endured, Borysik lost none of his enthusiasm for medical work, and took up his studies where he had left off in 1863. After a two years' course this remarkable man has now, at the age of 75, passed the final medical examination with honors, and will begin to pratice in Warsaw.—London Daily Mail.

How They Say It.

Talking about pronunciation, to return to our mutton, let us take this sentence and see how it is spoken in various parts of the country:

In New York—The difference between ther North and Sowth carries with it something abowt which we can't tork while traveling on the cars.

In Boston—The dif-fee-rens between ther Nawerts and Saouth kerries with it something abowt which we carn't talk while travel-ing on the cars.

In Virginia—The differuns 'tween th' Nawth an' Sowth ca'es with it sumpn abut which we can't talk while travelin' on th' kyars.

In South Carolina and Southern Georgia—Th' differns between th' Nawth an' Suth ke'ies with it sumthin abut w'ich we carn't tawk whirl travelin' on th' cars.

Away Down East—Thee diffunce 'tween th' Nor-r-th an' Saouth kayes with it sump-thin about which we cain't tark while travelin' on the cars.—New York Press.

Behind the Times.

George L. Ticknor, who has seen little of civilization for twenty years, came down from the mountains to Winsted, Conn., the other day to learn who had been elected president last November. After being told he returned to his cabin among the rocks. Before he went to the war he was in love and when he returned his sweetheart had either gone away or married. Then he went into the woods and built the cabin, where he has since lived.

THOSE "PARTY RULES."

(Communicated.)

The wail in a contributed article in last week's COLUMBIAN is rather a tame affair on the subject of the change of rules when a boss or clique can no longer manipulate a convention of questionable delegates. Even the attempt of the minority to manipulate and control the majority of the last Democratic convention is rather cheeky and defiant to say the least. There was a great deal of harping that no changes could be effected without a two-thirds vote of the convention of delegates. But mark the point. Changes and new rules could be made by the provisions of the "old rules" by a two-thirds vote of a convention of delegates without an expression of the will of the people at the polls. But the people instructed for the new rules by an overwhelming majority of 3 to 1. Will any sane person contend that the people, by large majorities, have no rights to their expressed will in a convention of delegates who may represent, or misrepresent, their expressed will at the polls? It will be a sorry day when the people, by majorities, cannot have what they vote for. It will be a sorry day when a boss or clique can intercept and manipulate the expressed will of the people at the threshold of a convention, and reap the fruits of their own victory. No, gentlemen of the minority, the new rules were adopted by a very large majority. It is positively known that many Democrats would not have attended the primary election if it had not been for the purpose of adopting the new rules.

People who cannot become reconciled to the new conditions will be obliged to seek other quarters. When the people join issue they are hard to down.

Lippincott's Magazine for September, 1897.

The complete novel in the September issue of *Lippincott's* is "Weeping Ferry," by Margaret L. Woods. It is a sincere, simple, and effective tale of English country life, recording the honorable but passing love of a squire's son for an ex-servant's daughter, and the sad result thereof. Mrs. Woods (who is better known at home than in America) wields a firm, graceful, and entirely competent pen: every line of her work is true to nature.

"A Fiddle in the Desert," by Charles M. Skinner, deals with an episode of travel in the wild West. H. H. Bennett stations a sentry "At Bridge Twenty-Two," to guard it from being blown up by strikers, and finds occasion thereanent for some fine descriptive writing. "Emmy's Going Home," as narrated by Frank Crane, is effected by maternal affection and the unpretentious philanthropy of a millionaire.

"The Trend of Harticulture," by George Ethelbert Walsh, furnishes some highly interesting information as to what has been done, and what is yet to be done, in the way of improving fruits and flowers. By and by we shall have thornless roses and raspberries, and seedless grapes and apples.

William Trowbridge Larned descants at some length upon the "Rocky Mountain Prophets," *i.e.*, the Mormons. "The Chicago Drainage Channel" is described by John L. Wright. Theodore Stanton, who has made special advance studies of the Paris Exposition of 1900, sets forth the part to be taken in it by various nations of Europe.

Some of the peculiar economics of "European Housekeeping," as they appear to an American, are amusingly depicted by Frances Courtenay Baylor. Arthur Howard Noll writes on "Musical Mexico," and Erin Graham on "Books that Girls have Loved."

The only poem of the number is by Mary McNeil Scott.

Keep Up Your Scott's Emulsion in Summer-time

What are your resources for the summer? Have you an abundance of health stowed away for the long, hot, depleting days, or does summer find you low in vitality, run down, losing flesh, and weak? Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil will give you the proper reserve force, because it builds up the system on a solid foundation. A tonic may stimulate; Scott's Emulsion not only "boosts," it sustains.

It is a wise precaution always to have at least a small bottle of Scott's Emulsion in the house. Unopened, it will keep indefinitely. Tightly corked, after using, kept in a cool place, it will remain sweet for weeks.

For sale by all druggists at

50 Cents and $1.00

Fifty Years Ago.

This is the stamp that the letter bore
Which carried the story far and wide,
Of certain cure for the loathsome sore
That bubbled up from the tainted tide
Of the blood below. And 'twas Ayer's name
And his sarsaparilla, that all now, know,
That was just beginning its fight of fame
With its cures of 50 years ago.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is the original sarsaparilla. It has behind it a record for cures unequalled by any blood purifying compound. It is the only sarsaparilla honored by a medal at the World's Fair of 1893. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record:

50 Years of Cures.

J. E. ROYS.

DO YOU KNOW

That many Silver-Plated articles, marked Quadruple Plate, are not even a good Single Plate?

And Do You Know

That many Solid Silver articles marked Sterling fall considerable short from being 925-1000 fine or real Sterling?

There is no law governing these marks.

We carry only the finest Gold and Silver articles, made by the most celebrated and reliable manufacturers, and we guarantee ever article we sell to be just as represented.

J. E. ROYS.
Jeweler and Optician.

The public schools of town opened on Monday. Tuesday next will be opening day at the Normal.

The new pipe organ for the Methchnrch, the gift of Mrs. Freas Brown, is now being placed in the church.

A chicken and waffle supper and festival will be held at Buckhorn, Sept 4, 1897, (Sat. eve). Proceeds for benefit of M. E. Church.

The following letters are advertised Aug. 24, 1897. Addison Babcock, Ida Harting, M. C. Jones, Mr. Ephraim Landis. Will be sent to the dead letter office Sept. 7, 1897.

JAMES H. MERCER, P. M.

J. E. KEIFER,

Successor to E. A. RAWLINGS,

—DEALER IN—

All Kinds of Meat,

Beef, Veal, Lamb, Mutton, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Tongues, Bologna, &c. Free Delivery to all parts of the town.

CENTRE STREET,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Telephone connection.

KLONDIKE
GOLD.

"The Greatest Gold District on Earth."
Shares, $1.00. Agents Wanted.

Why not share in the millions that are being taken out of Alaska? We offer a golden opportunity.

We shall send an expedition with a large stock of merchandise and fully equipped with mining appliances. This merchandise will return a handsome profit in addition to the enormous sums to be made from economic mining. We confidently expect to return $100 FOR EVERY $1 INVESTED.

Holders of 350 shares entitled to accompany expedition with all expenses paid. Prospectus free.

A limited number of shares now on sale, $1.00.

ALASKA GOLD MINING, TRADING AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
8-19-1td No. 220 Broadway, New York City.

LATEST PRICES

IN THE STORE

Are here quoted for your consideration. You will find many of them, for the quality of goods they represent, far less than prices prevailing two weeks ago. We want cash for these goods, as all others, but the prices tell how bad we want it:

17c Fine Dress Organdies,	10c yd.
Fine Lawns,	8c yd.
Printed Dimities,	5c yd.
Printed Lawns	7c yd.
Imported Dimities,	12½c yd.
Imported Organdies.	18c yd.
50 in. all wool Suitings,	50c yd.
Silk Striped Challie.	12½c yd
Dress Linens (all linen),	17c yd
Clark's Special Dress Steels,	15c doz
Seersucker Skirts, with deep and wide ruffle,	50c each
Lace Curtains (extra made)	$1.35 pair
Brass Banquet Lamps,	$1.25 each
Fine Lawns,	10c yd.
40 in. White Lawns,	8c yd.
Ladies' Seamless Hose,	10c pair.
$1 W. C. C. Corsets,	79c each.
Good Muslin Night Gowns,	69c "
Corset Covers,	15c "
Drawers,	25c pair.
White Skirts,	50c each.
White Ribbed Vests,	15c "
Taped Sleeves, Small Sleeves.	
Ladie's Ribbed Vests,	5c each.
Fancy Ribbons.	25c yd.
Towel Racks (3 arms),	5c each
Roller Towel Racks,	10c each
Children's Fine Tan Hose, 2 pr for	25c
Ladies' Seamless Hose,	10c pr
Men's Regular Made Hose, Worth 25c.	17c pr
4 pair Ladies' Striped Hose,	25c
4 pair Ladies' Balbriggan Hose,	25c
White Silk Parasols,	75c
White Silk Parasols, ruffled,	$1.29
Black Silk Parasols,	75c
Silk Finished Carola Cloth Umbrellas, Steel Rod, Congo Handles,	$1 each
$17.00 Tailor Made Suits,	$12.00
$7.00 Tailor Made Suits,	$5.00
Separate Mohair Skirts,	$3.00
Mohair Brilliant Skirts,	$1.50
Ladies' Alpine Hats,	39c
50 in. All-Wool Serge,	50c yd
45 in. All-Wool Henriettas, 75c. grade.	59c yd
Heavy and Large Turkish Towels, bleached,	25c pair
Ladies' Derby Hats,	39c each
Ladies' Straw Alpine Hats,	39c each
Ladies' English Walking Hats,	39c each
Flexo Abdominal Corsets,	$1.63 pair
Men's White Shirts,	44c. each
Men's Colored Bosom Shirts,	71c each
Ladies' Red Collar and Cuffs,	30c set
Wire Lamp Frames,	25c each
Fancy Crepe Paper, for Lamp Shades,	40c box
Infant's Ribbed Vests,	8c each
Lancaster Ginghams,	5c yard
Chenille Table Covers,	43c each
Why not have one of our special Umbrellas?	$2.00
Ladies' Fancy Hose,	25c pair
Sewing Machines, As good as any made.	$17.98
Ladies' Mackintoshes, with Separable Cape, inlaid Velvet Collar, Double Texture Cloth,	$3.95 each
Light Calicoes,	4c yard
3 Spools Best Cotton,	10c
100 yds Best Sewing Silk,	8c
18-in. Silk Velvets,	60c yard
Nickel-Plated Shears,	15c pair

☞ ONE PRICE FOR CASH—THE LOWEST.

CLARK & SON.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

MARKET SQUARE DRY GOODS HOUSE.

Wheat is under a great state of excitement, but we keep cool in this our Second Special Sale, to close Sept. 1st.

To day we call Special Attention to Fall Jackets and Suits.

Ladies' Suits (see prices).
The $6.50 ones now $5.00.
" 8.50 " " 6.50.
" 10.00 " " 7.00.
" 12.50 " " 9.00.

Ladies' and Misses' light weight Jackets.
The $5.00 ones now $2.50.
" 8.50 " " 5.00.

Ladies' light colored Wrappers were 2.25, 2.00, 1.75, and $1.50, now $1.25.

Some articles advertised in this sale are out; have ordered them.

The turkey red Calico at 35c for 10 yds, we have plenty. A new bale of the Muslin, 10 yds. for 35c is in.

Shirt Waists at 25c, were 50c.

Columbia Shirtings 6¼c.

2 pair Black Silk Gloves for 25c.

Rodger's Silverware, new lot in.

Tea Spoons, $1.00 ½ doz. Table Spoons $1.50 ½ doz. Knives, $1.69, Forks $1.50 ½ doz. Come and see them marked Rodger's

We are in the city this week for Fall and Winter Goods. They will be opened about Sept. 1st.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

Cold Wave Coming!

Since we have decided to drop 25 per cent. on prices on

Silver-plated Hollow Ware for 10 days to reduce stock.

The chill experienced by our competitors in consequence of this reduction, will lower the local temperature considerably, reduce ice bills, discourage doctors and render life endurable to stay at home.

Sale begins Saturday, Aug. 28th.

HESS BROTHERS

Cool Weather Producers and General Benefactors.

Jewelers, Opticians and Stationers. Bloomsburg, Pa

Not Mere . . .

Foot Covers . . .

but easy, comfortable, stylish shoes.

SHOES THAT ARE CORRECT

That's what up-to-date men want. That's what we sell, and we don't draw heavily on pocket books either. Fitting feet is our specialty, and we assure perfect comfort to every patron. We carry the largest stock of boots, shoes and rubbers in the county, and all new and fresh and bright. Every size, every shape, and prices not too high—nor to low.

Jones & Walter
FEET FITTERS
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

NOTES FROM GOTHAM

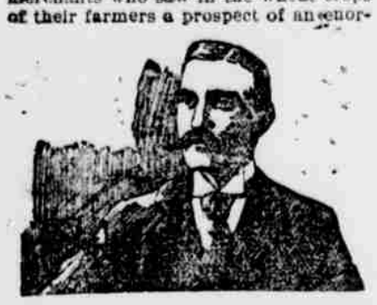
THE CITY ALREADY FEELS THE TOUCH OF REVIVING BUSINESS.

Politics Has Been Relegated to the Rear—Business Has First Place—Tammany Hall's New Leader Prepares for the Battle—Cuban Horrors Again.

Special New York Letter.

Business circles in this city were never in a more happy mood than they are to-day. By this it is not intended to say that business never was better than it now is, for this would not be true. But after the long and horrible nightmare through which the business men have passed, the brightening prospects which they all see on every side, are so encouraging, that every one feels the exileration and every one is taking hold with new life and energy.

The city has been and is now full of buyers, many of them have not been here in the past to make their purchases. This is the direct result of the merchants movement which secures for persons in other cities belonging to their association, certain concessions that others do not receive. But apart from this artificial movement to attract trade to the city, there is every evidence that the largest purchases ever made in the city are now being made or will be in the immediate future. In the first instance it was the Western merchants who saw in the wheat crops of their farmers a prospect of an enormous demand for goods, and they came here to buy. This has been followed by an increasing demand from the South and Southwest which is as gratifying as it is surprising to the merchants of the city.



John C. Sheehan.

It is really surprising how quickly the people of this great city adapt themselves to the conditions that present themselves. A year ago they were all in the excitement of the political campaign, and having settled that contest they are now determined to give their attention to business and to let politics alone. The remark is called forth by the fact that we are now within but a few weeks of one of the most important city elections that we have ever had, and yet the newspapers have not been able to get up anything that approaches excitement, although it is true that they have greatly stimulated interest in the coming contest. It is true that our people move more quickly than they do in most localities, and that long campaigns are neither necessary or desirable, but with such a very important election so near at hand, and with a press that is really so powerful, it is indeed surprising that there is so much of indifference among the people.

All this indifference is favorable to the Democrats. They are not so well organized as their opponents it is true, but they will, nevertheless, be able to bring to the polls a larger percentage of their vote than their opponents can with a quiet canvass. Of course we shall not have a quiet canvass in the end, for the stake that is being played for is too great for that, and when the politicians have finally settled upon the candidates, we shall expect to pass through the usual excitement of the campaign, and the newspapers will do their full share of the heavy work.

The Central-Hudson railroad is issuing $100,000,000 of new bonds to take the place of those bearing a higher rate of interest, and the task of signing these bonds falls upon the President of the Company, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. Depew has been signing his name five hundred times a day for some time, and this is no small task, especially when one writes so full and bold a hand as he does. The placing of these new bonds at the lower rate of interest, will make a great saving to the company, and enable it to expend a much larger sum at once in improving its equipment. It may appear a little singular that this remark is made in respect to what is probably one of the very best equipped roads in the country, but for all that it is true that during the hard times of the past hree years, the rolling stock, and especially the freight equipment has been permitted to run down on account of the forced economy which it has been necessary to practice. With returning prosperity and the positive assurance on increasing income, there will be increased expenditures for improvement and re-equipment of all the roads, and this will furnish employmnet for a great army of men who have been either idle or at work on short time.

Since the rise in wheat and stocks began, there has thus far been one continual surprise for the operators. There have been days when there was such an unloading upon the market that it was impossible to sustain the full advance that had been made, but if the advance was halted, it has in every instance proved only a temporary matter, and in a few hours more the cables would bring the news of increased purchases in London, which would stiffen up prices again and continue to advance them, until another season of unloading for the purpose of realizing profits, caused another temporary check. The really surprising thing about the market has been its steadiness and firmness under all the existing circumstances.

If one were to take all the stocks that are dealt in on the exchange, and figure up the increased wealth of the country on account of the advance that has been secured in the past four or five weeks, he would have an interesting story to tell. If full account is taken of every advance, the aggregate of increase would probably exceed $500,000,000. This is an enormous sum, but great as it is, the estimate made of the increased value of our agricultural products over the selling price of last year, is represented by the same figures. Here then we have an aggregate advance in wealth of a thousand million of dollars. Perhaps some one will say that this is in some respects ficticious, but to the farmer who gets thirty cents more for each bushel of his wheat than he did last year there is nothing ficticious either about the wheat, the price, or the necessities and the comforts of life which the advanced price will enable him to purchase.

The subject of the administration of justice in this city, and the possibilities of the future are somewhat surprising if not indeed alarming. Of the crimes against persons, it may be said that there is comparatively little delay in their prosecution, but when it comes to the consideration of crimes against property, there is quite another story to tell. During the past six months there have been no less than 4,000 complaints made to the committing justices and there were 3,000 old cases on hand at the beginning of the year. At the present rate of progress it will take the prosecuting officers a full year to catch up, even if there are no more complaints. This is a condition of affairs that can not long be permitted to exist, and it amounts in fact, almost to a denial of justice. With such an enormous amount of business on his hands, the District Attorney is compelled to sift out and try the most important cases, leaving those persons who are out on bail, practically free from prosecution. The effect of such delay is an invitation to commit more crime, and thus the blockade is strengthened. There may be some relief when we get under the new charter, but this is doubtful. The office of District Attorney is a constitutional office, and the Legislaure can not deal with it unless authorized so to do by an amendment. And while the Greater New York will have no less than five District Attorneys exercising their prerogatives within its borders, they cannot prosecute offenders outside of their own counties. It is evident that the machinery of justice will require considerable tinkering unless the coming good times greatly reduces the number of crimes.

Mr. John C. Sheehan is now the recognized leader of Tammany Hall, which is at present the regular, and the only Democratic organization in the city. Mr. Sheehan has opened his headquarters in the Hall, and will give his attention to the reorganization of the party in the city. Mr. Sheehan has declared in an interview that Mr. Croker is entirely out of politics, and he also declines to predict whom the Democrats will nominate for Mayor. There are however strong indications that ex-Postmaster Dayton will be the candidate of the organization.

The horrors of the warfare which Spain is waging against Cuba have been brought to our very doors by the arrival here of two ladies who were prison companions of Miss Evangeline Cisneros, the beautiful young relative of the President of the Cuban Republic. This accomplished young lady has just been tried in Havana, and the court has ordered the sentence kept secret. This is believed to mean that she is to be sent to Centa, the African penal settlement of the Spanish government. This was the demand made by the prosecuting officer and it is said that the withholding of the verdict is almost conclusive evidence that this demand has been granted by the court.

There is nothing against the black-eyed, sweet-faced young girl except that she was in the Isle of Pines when an outbreak of Cuban prisoners occurred, and that she is the niece of President Cisneros y Betancourt, who heads the civil government of the rebels in the jungles of Camaguay. Her conviction is a foregone conclusion. Under the Spanish system of trial of military prisoners there is no chance for acquittal. The accused never hears the evidence, never confronts the witnesses who appear against her. Unrepresented by counsel, she makes her statement

EVANGELINA CISNEROS

to a judge, who asks her what he pleases and leaves unasked what he pleases.

In this penal colony the prisoners work in chains keeping entire silence. A single word brings the lash of the guard down on the offender, and when his day's work on the stone pile is done he is tried up in the prison yard and flogged till he faints. They are fed on food that has become foul under the fearful heat of the African sun, and they are tortured, with all the ingenuity and ferocity of the Inquisition, at the pleasure of their guards and governors whenever anything goes wrong at the prison of which they may have knowledge.

It is this Hell on earth, that the beautiful and accomplished niece of the President of Cuba has been condemned. The Cuban ladies who were companions of Miss Cisneros in prison are Senora Agramante Sanchez and Senora Maria Aquilar. They were with her in the wretched prison which in times of peace is used to incarcerate the most degraded women. A number of prominent ladies in this city upon hearing this terrible news immediately took steps to bring the matter to the attention of the Spanish Queen, and they are hopeful that at lease a commutation of the sentence may be secured.

CHARLES F. FOLLEN.

WITHOUT WIRES.

Marconi's System of Telegraphy Finding Favor in Army and Navy Circles.

English electricians, particularly those connected with the army and navy, are much interested in the Marconi system of telegraphing without wires. Some remarkable work has already been done with this machine and improvements now making are expected to add many miles to the two or three over which it is already effective. The new transmitter consists of an accumulator battery, an ordinary telegraph key, an induction coil sending an eight-inch spark, and wires connecting the three. The induction coil is wound, half with thick wire, the two ends of which are connected with the key and battery, and half with thin wire, whose ends are soldered to separate metal rods, each with a large brass sphere at its extremity. If the key is closed for a short or long time a currant passes from the accumulators for a corresponding period through the thick wire of the coil and induces a current in the thin one wound over it. The induced current rushes to the brass spheres and in the form of bluish tinted sparks leaps the space that intervenes. In this space is hung an ebonite vessel filled with oil and having a brass sphere in each side, opposite to and in a direct line with the two spheres previously mentioned. In shape it is not unlike a big drum with a ball stuck half through each parchment side. From this point the electrical waves are sent out in short or long sweeps that overcome all barriers and miles away actuate an instrument that is in electrical harmony with the transmitter.

The receiver is like a wire hoop broken at one point and separated there. At each side of the break a copper strip stands out, and these form arms for collecting the electrical waves approaching it. A local battery and a sounder are intervened in the wire hoop, but its current is not strong enough to leap the gap. The waves sent by the transmitter arrive at the copper arms, flow down them, and being of vigorous electricity, easily pass from one broken end to the other. Each time the waves jump the gap the electrical circuit of the hoop is completed, and the battery current is enabled to cross the break and work the sounder. Even a mountain between the transmitter and receiver does not, it is said, prevent transmission, and secrecy can be maintained, if necessary by the use of cipher codes. The system it is thought, will be of especial use to the commanders of fleets at sea by enabling them to communicate with their other vessels without the use of visible signals.—New York Times.

Anger of a Horse.

A most unusual incident occurred on the Dumbarton road, near Glasgow, on Tuesday afternoon, the 11th inst., three lady bicyclists being suddenly confronted and attacked by a riderless horse, says the Scottish American. They had dismounted and stood aside to let it pass, but instead of doing so it stopped and attempted to seize them. Dropping their bicycles in alarm upon the road they tried to run past the animal, but it was on the alert and twice leaped over the bicycles in its efforts to reach them.

They then made for a hedge by the roadside, and two of them managed to crawl safely beneath it out of reach. The third, however, was not so lucky. Before she could escape the animal had seized her hat with its teeth and torn it from her head. It next made a snatch at her back, but was unable to fix its teeth in her clothes. At this point several men came to her aid, beat off the animal with sticks and led it back to a farm from which it had escaped. One of the machines was somewhat damaged by the horse, but fortunately al the ladies were able to ride home.

Pailful of Electric Light.

To light a six-room house for $1 a month by means of an electric mixture, which can be sold around the streets in rubber pails as a milkman delivers milk, is what John F. Magner, a deputy sheriff of Mill Valley, Cal., says he can do. Magner is an electrician, and two years ago, while trying to find a method of running an electric elevator by a battery instead of a motor, the idea came to him to get an arc light out of a battery. He experimented, and, two months ago, produced the light. Then, trying to increase the light by increasing the solution, he lost it, only to find it later. He uses four cells, producing about five volts each. In each cell are two poles of carbon and zinc. Other batteries differ in this respect by having but one pole to each cell. The results, however, are produced by the solution, which, of course, is secret.—San Francisco Call.

Ever-Growing London.

Suburban London keeps spreading outwards, like the rings around the stone thrown into the water, and this so rapidly that it is almost alarming to contemplate how far out the metropolis may extend a quarter of a century hence. There is a general tendency among metropolitan dwellers to get further out, and almost every day we seem to hear of some quiet little village being threatened by the builder. A further sign of this tendency is the report that the Great Northern Railway Company has decided to entirely rebuild Stevenage Station, and, it is said, contemplate carrying out important alterations at Titchin Junction in connection with their Cambridge traffic. These districts are becoming rapidly and thickly populated by the overflow from the metropolis.—London Estates Gazette.

In a Cold Church.

"I sat in a certain church for 10 years, directly in front of an habitue who in all that time spoke to me but once, and that was to whisper during service: "Allow me to remove this caterpillar from your neck." I thought of asking him whether it was not one of the caterpillars of the church, but reflected that he was not a Philistine and might have me up for heresy.—The Philistine.

Division of Labor.

In Great Britain the number of persons engaged in agriculture is 2,561,000, in manufactures, 5,189,000, in commerce, 7,985,000.

Suppressing Real News.

"Keep it out of the paper," is the cry which the local newspaper publisher daily hears. To oblige often costs considerable, though the person making the request thinks the granting is scarcely worth saying 'thank you." A newspaper is a peculiar article in the public's eye. The news gatherer is stormed because he gets hold of one item, and is abused because he does not get another. Young men, and often young women, as well as older, perform acts which are legitimate items for publication, and then rush to the newspaper offices to beg the editors not to notice the escapades. The next day they condemn the same paper for not having published another party for doing the same they were guilty of, forgetting, apparently, their late visit to the printing office.

The people who buy a paper expect the news and ought to have it when it is legitimate and is news. Scandals are suppressed by the best papers until some official action is taken regarding them, and then they are used. Items interesting practically nobody can be "killed," too, without affecting the worth of a newspaper. But the real "news" must and ought to be printed, and to ask editors to suppress it is like going to a dry goods store and telling the proprietor to stop selling certain lines of silk or satin.—*Ex.*

Not one complaint has ever been made by those using Ayer's Sarsaparilla according to directions. Furthermore, we have yet to learn of a case in which it has failed to afford benefit. So say hundreds of druggists all over the country. Has cured others, will cure you.

CAMPANINI'S LARGE SALARY.

He Is Said to Have Been the First to Receive $1,000 a Night

Campanini is said to have been the first tenor to receive $1,000 a night, and he received that amount from Henry Abbey, who wanted to get him away from Col. Mapleson. Mr. Abbey's name has been chiefly associated with the large salaries paid to foreign artists in this country. When he conducted the first season after the Metropolitan Opera House was built and opened in 1882-83 the high salaries for the first time became one of the burning questions which divided the interests of the American public with the singers' own merits. Salaries have increased since that day probably to the same extent that wealth in New York has increased, and it is doubtful if they are proportionately higher to-day. Mlle. Calve in her arrangements for a concert tour to follow the season of opera at the Metropolitan demanded $2,000 a concert. She gets between $1,400 and $1,500 at the Metropolitan and forty performances guaranteed. Mme. Emma Eames is receiving this year about $900 a night, with a guarantee of at least forty performances. After Mme. Klafsky's death Mme. Nordica demanded of Mr. Grau $1,500 a performance, a guarantee of ten performances a month during the season, and exclusive right to the role of Elsa. Plancon gets $400 a night and Lassalle about $700. Mme. Litvinne, who has had the hardest work of the season, gets $300 a night. These salaries will give some idea of the expense at which the opera performances are given.—New York Sun.

Old Zimmerhackle's Observations.

The man who has no will in life will not need to make one at death.

The question is frequently asked: "Does advertising pay?" Certainly it does. Do you think we are running a newspaper for our health?

"Smith was found lying by the roadside."

"That's nothing to be alarmed at, for if he had been found lying anywhere else, he would have been lying just the same."

There is probably not another thing on earth that is subjected to as much abuse as the human stomach. Sometimes it rebels, but it is always willing to compromise and be friendly again.

Sunshine is the cause of more colds than cold and bluster, for a few rays of sunshine will fool a man into thinking he can dispense with his overcoat, or flannels, and then comes the resulting snuffles or pneumonia.

The brain of an ant is larger in proportion than that of any other known creature. That's why an ant knows enough to work six months of the year and sleep all the rest of the time. Small-brained man must work fourteen months in every year, and then die in debt. "Go to the ant, thou sluggard. Consider her ways and be wise."

His Genealogy.

One day a malicious person said to Alexandre Dumas fils, "Your father was a mulatto, was he not?"

Dumas replied, "Yes, sir my father was a mulatto, my grandfather a negro, and my great-grandfather a monkey. My genealogy begins where yours ends."

Itching Piles.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment is proof against the torments of Itching Piles. Thousands of testimonials of cures effected by its use. No case too aggravating or too long standing for it to sooth, comfort and cure. It cures in from 3 to 6 nights. 35 cents.

Sold by C. A. Kliem.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made. 4 1-1y

REASONS FOR USING

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

ALEXANDER BROTHERS & CO.

DEALERS IN

Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Fruits and Nuts

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Henry Maillard's Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

F. F. Adams & Co's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco

Sole agents for the following brands of Cigars:

Henry Clay, Londres, Normal, Indian Princess, Sameon, Silver Ash

Bloomsburg Pa.

Prices Low and Good Work.

For the finest and best stoves, tinware, roofing, spouting and general job work, go to W. W. Watts, on Iron street. Buildings heated by steam, hot air or hot water in a satisfactory manner. Sanitary Plumbing a specialty.

I have the exclusive control of the Thatcher steam, hot water and hot air heaters for this territory, which is acknowledged to be the best heater on the market. All work guaranteed.

W. W. WATTS,

IRON STREET. Bloomsburg, Pa.

10-25-1y

SHOES SHOES

We buy right and sell right.

OUR SUCCESS IS BASED ON THIS FACT.

Honest trading has won us hosts of customers but we want more. We are selling good shoes, so good you ought to see them. Drop in and we will make it pay you.

CORNER IRON AND MAIN STS. W. H. Moore.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

CARPET, MATTING,

or OIL CLOTH,

YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT

W. H. BROWER'S

2nd Door above Court House.

A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

Music as Medicine.

The power and influence of thought in elevating ideals and eradicating evil propensities opens up a field of almost infinite possibilities for educators, and those who have charge of reformatories and penal institutions.

Music is another subtle remedial agent, which is now being successfully employed by the most advanced physicians. "Of all agents able to soothe a nervously strained and vaguely conscious mind," says Dr. Henrik G. Peterson, in one of his scholarly papers on "Hypno-Suggestion," "musical harmonies stand assuredly foremost."

Dr. Peterson quotes from an article in a medical magazine of England, giving the results of a society known as the Guild of St. Cecilia, in relieving suffering and curing disease. According to this paper, in one hospital the proper music soon had to sleep fifty per cent. of the inmates. In another, the temperature of seven out of ten patients was lowered and became almost normal whenever suitable music was performed. The experiments proved that music exercises a potent influence on the nervous system, the digestion and the circulation.—*The Newo Time.*

To give you an opportunity of testing the great merit of Ely's Cream Balm, the most reliable cure for catarrh and cold in the head, a generous 10 cent trial size can be had of your druggist or we mail it for 10 cents. Full size 50 cents.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

It is the medicine above all others for catarrh, and is worth its weight in gold. I can use Ely's Cream Balm with safety and it does all that is claimed for it.—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

The Shakers of Mount Lebanon, a community of simple, honest, God-fearing men and women, have prepared the Shaker Digestive Cordial for many years, and it is always the same, simple, honest, curative medicine that has helped to make the Shakers the healthy, long-lived people that they are. The Shakers never have indigestion. This is partly owing to their simple mode of life, partly to the wonderful properties of Shaker Digestive Cordial. Indigestion is caused by the stomach glands not supplying enough digestive juice. Shaker Digestive Cordial supplies what's wanting. Shaker Digestive Cordial invigorates the stomach and all its glands so that after awhile they don't need help. As evidence of the *honesty* of Shaker Digestive Cordial, the formula is printed on every bottle. Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to $1.00 per bottle.

Reduced Rates to Grangers' Picnic at Williams' Grove via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the accommodation of persons desiring to attend this interesting picnic and exhibition the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets on August 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27, good to return until August 30, inclusive, *at rate of one fare for the round trip*, from principal stations between East Liberty and Bryn Mawr on the Northern Central Railway north of and including Lutherville, and on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

For information in regard to train service and specific rates application should be made to ticket agents. 8-12-3t.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy catharic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c. 4-1-1y

Get your job work done at the COLUMBIAN office.

VACATION DAYS.

SARATOGA AND SOME OTHER POPULAR SUMMER RESORTS.

Variety of Entertainment and What It Costs—The Great "Battle of the Flowers" Will Take Place in September—Some of the Notables Who Are Here.

It is doubtful if Saratoga has attracted that attention and drawn from the pockets of its summer residents that amount of filthy lucre which it was accustomed to in former years. Many as are the attractions of this beautiful village, it must be remembered that the increase in the number of summer resorts since Saratoga first became one of national reputation has been very great. As an inland resort Saratoga is and always will be without a peer. But people want variety, and while many seek the mountains, a larger percentage delight to listen to the roar of old ocean.

If the increasing number of attractive seaside and mountains resorts has contributed toward the injury of Saratoga the impression that this is a very expensive place in which to live is also responsible in a measure, at least, for the absence of some people who do not come here. Saratoga is, of course, an excellent place in which to

A Handsome Turnout.

spend money, and one can get rid of all he desires to part with here without a very great effort. But for the accommodations furnished, its hotel charges are as reasonable as those of any other of the famous summer resorts, and if one does not desire the expense, excitement and display required at a hotel, he can find plenty of quiet and really excellent boarding houses, where "all the comforts of home" can be procured wtihout the expenditure of an unreasonable amount of money. But the tendency of everything here is toward liberal expenditures of money, and if one stays here he is certain to spend considerable, no matter how closely he attempts to draw the purse strings.

Your surroundings are such that you instinctively feel rich, for every one is well dressed and bent on enjoyment. No one can escape, whether it be the lay excursionist or the millionaire cottager. At the depot, you become inoculated with the virus of don'tcareativeness, and you will remain under its influence until you leave, or are without funds. Then comes the mental calculations as to what has become of the wealth and the enjoyment. Both are fleeting and you resolve that in future you will go slow, but you won't. The same kind of intoxicants will produce the same effect. This is the charm of the place. It dominates you. It sends you along Lake or Union avenues to the lake, with its cool breezes, fifty-cent mint julips and half-dollar chicken sandwiches.

It whirls you to the races, to the club house, to the hotel, to the Geyser, to the parks, merry-go-rounds, Indian encampment, jewelry stores, hops, Turkish bazaars, carriage drives, until you are in a state of wonderment as to what possessed you, and the answer is Saratoga. Stronger minded people than you have succumbed, more parsimonious characters have loosened up the strings of their tightly tied purses and wondered just as you do. It's the hypnotic influence of the town—the place where golf flourishes, races are successful, hops well attended, agreeable acquaintances made, the inner man looked after, comfort sought, summer styles paraded, beautiful women congregate, men of national reputation pass in full view, and where life and bicycles abound. That is what does it. It takes you out of the shop, away from the desk and loses you in its swirl. It's like waltzing; you don't know your tired until your through. But it is exacting, and requires from the ladies three to four changes of clothing a day. This is no small duty in itself, but when they are bolstered up by the excitement and the rivalry attending an ambition to show and shine miracles almost can be accomplished with an unruffled countenance.

August is the harvest month for Saratoga hotels and although July has been rather dull, there is nothing dull about this place when the races are at their height. This is the condition that exists just now, and hence all the hotels and large boarding houses are filled to their utmost capacity.

In early September Saratoga will offer one attraction which will bring for the day the largest crowd ever seen in the village. This will be the Fourth Annuals parade, "Battle of the Flowers" and floral ball of the Saratoga Floral Association. Announcement is made that this great fete will take place September 7th. It has been thought that nothing could exceed the former exhibitions, but assurances have been received which warrant the announcement that the parade this year will far exceed in beauty and spectacular effect any similar parade in the world. The parade will be followed by the floral ball in the evening, which will be opened by a spectacular Fantasie "The Realm of the Roses," which will be rendered with calcium light effect by more than 100 Misses and Masters.

It is promised that there will be more floats and more carriages in the parade than in former years and more elaborate decorations in every way. The costumes for the ball are now being made and are gorgeous and very effective. Some of the designs are taken from natural history and the student will be able to recognize Brazilian butterflies, humming birds, rare moths and various kinds of brilliant insects and many kinds of flowers and leaves will be represented. The parade and ball, will indeed, constitute a novel and exceedingly interesting show and it is believed that not less than 150,000 people will be in the village to witness the unique exhibition. Last year the estimate was put at 100,000 people, but this was about the number carried by the railroad, and there were many thousands who came by other conveyances.

Looking over last year's report of the parade one can get a glimpse of what this year's great show will be. these says:

The season here is now at its full tide, and unexpectedly so, as the July signs were very discouraging, but August has brought forth what has been claimed for June, preceded by the showers of April, "the flowers of prosperity," and it is welcome. To see sunshine and order appearing, hallowed by the anchor of hope, is indeed reassuring.

Among the latest arrivals is the spectacular character Howe, of Howe & Hummel, the lawyer who receives distinction on account of his dress peculiarities and his diamond horse-shoe pin, as big as the floral horse-shoe donated to the jockey riding the Suburban winner. The power of the press is most beautifully illustrated in Howe's case, and that medium has made him as well known as Lydia Pinkham. He has probably figured in more cases of domestic infelicities than any other practitioner. He is gazed at by men and women, and enjoys it. It's his trade mark, and to miss it would cause him as much disappointment as would come to a new owner of a new-fashioned crest, with a Latin inscription.

Another notable visitor is the far-famed Lucky Baldwin, the once great Pacific coast millionaire hotel keeper, horse breeder and mining operator, who has been mixed up in many scrapes of a domestic nature, not too well preserved old man, but always surrounded by a flock of women, anxious to know the chances of his horse winning a race.

Another conspicuous guest is Marie Dressler. She always directs the hotel clerk to order a team for a man to drive with an injunction against saying they are for a woman. "If you do, the livery will send cows and I want horses," she was heard to remark. She is a great whip and handles a team with a great deal of skill.

The club house is at the zenith of its glory. It has already made $40,000, but the tide will quickly turn as many of the horses are being taken to other tracks and their owners and backers of course go with them.

The Saturday evening hops at the Grand Union are an interesting feature of summer life at the Spa. The show of costumes is magnificent. Every milliner in the fashionable world has had her handiwork represented here. The prize girl of the season was a beauty, attired in a white dress, trimmed with black lace and ruffled and insertioned until the eye was blinded and the brain confused in trying to pick out the details of the make up. Dangling at her belt were about two quarts of truscan gold adornments having some use in the fashionable world, besides being ornamental. She was accompanied by a maid, and to say she was universally observed would be the simple truth. To make it more confusing she is here incognito.

President McKinley is expected to spend a few days here, when he leaves Lake Champlain. Col. H. S. Clements, of Congress Hall, has invited him and expects an acceptance of the invitation. Col Clement proudly tells of his service in the war with four men who subsequently became Presidents. In 1861 he was in the same brigade with

At Saratoga Lake.

R. B. Hayes, who was major of the 23d Ohio. Later he served as a staff officer with James A. Garfield and was in the same brigade, and knew Major McKinley well when he was a non-commissioned officer. By the way, that 23d Ohio was a famous regiment, and included on its roster some of the famous men of the country. Its colonel at the beginning of the war was Rosecrans; Stanley Matthews, subsequently Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and R. B. Hayes were colonels, and President McKinley was in the regiment.

Gambling establishments here are running with a full pressure of steam on, and there appears to be no attempt made to suppress them. It is recognized as one of the necessary attractions of this resort, that there must be something to hold the wealthy people here. But the gambling establishments have not been making all the money this year, if reports are true. One Saturday evening recently one faro bank lost $20,000 and the money was divided between a party of sporting men. Dealers at the table were changed several times but the results continued unfavorable to the bank. The players were in good luck and kept winning.

F. C. ROBINSON.

Halcyon Days.

The "halcyon" of the ancients is a species of kingfisher which frequents the sea, and in fine weather is sometimes found very far from land, although the bird is far from powerful on the wing. Hence it is, doubtless, that the Greeks supposed it to build its nest on the water on certain fine days of the year, which were called "halcyon days."

ODD ALLIANCE OF BEASTS.

Combine of Two Wolves and a Panther for Their Mutal Benefit.

Two wolves and a panther formed an alliance in Maine a month ago, and the result has been disastrous to wild creatures of that region, as well as to some tame ones.

"Barker Simpkins and Fred Parsley," the Local says, "were hunting over on the Old Pine ridge a few days ago, when they heard a yelping sound across the swamp as if dogs were chasing a deer. As the sounds came closer the men made haste with still hunters' caution to get runaways that cross, since it is against the law to hunt deer with dogs in this state. Simpkins took to the runway on the north side of the ridge and had scarcely waited ten minutes when he heard the steady beat of a running deer's hoofs in the three inches of snow down in the swamp. The deer came into sight twenty rods away, headed very nearly toward the place where the man was seated, and had come within ten rods of the man when a lithe form leaped from a big birch tree branch, hit the deer and rolled over and over with it. The deer never got up again, its neck having been broken.

"Simpkins was so surprised that he forgot to shoot for a minute, when the animals that were in pursuit of the deer came into view. They were wolves, tall and gaunt, with gray hair. The wolves ran without hesitation to the deer, and while the beast which had killed it, which Simpkins made out to be a panther, tore at the deer's throat, the wolves bit through the skin of the haunches and ate chunks of the smoking flesh, unopposed by the panther.

"Less than a week later another hunter, Sam Wells, found the trails of two doglike sets of paws on a deer trail. Following these two miles Wells came to a gully and here were the remnants of the deer, and the leaps a panther had made left an unmistakable trail.

Nick Schumacher, a German, living two miles from Bredville, a farmer and sheep raiser, heard a wild commotion in the sheep shelter in the pasture, which begins thirty rods from his house. Hastening into a pair of overalls and felt boots, Schumacher took his rifle and made his way rapidly along the path to the shelter. The sheep—there had been fifty-eight of them in all—were seen to be racing about in all directions, bleating in fear. On the man's approach a long animal bounded off through the snow, but until it was beyond the sheep no shots were fired, and they were ineffectual when they were made. Two other animals were there, but the German did not see them. Their trails, found in the morning, showed them to have been wolves, probably, and the trail of the jumper was that of a panther. Eight sheep were killed, some of them being literally torn in two.

"The last heard of the odd trio was yesterday. Burt Jones went fox hunting with his dog, a half bull and half hound, which had put many bears into trees. Finding the wolves' trail Jones put his dog onto it. Three hours later Jones, who followed the trail of his dog, came up with it. A hip and a bit of the backbone were on a log and tracks indicated that one of the wolves had lain there to eat its share. The head and foreshoulders had plainly fallen to the lot of the panther, for the bones were found under a branch of a large beech, as if dropped from the beech. The rest of the body had gone to the second wolf and lay where the trampled snow showed the dog's last fighting place. It looked to Jones as if the wolves had led the dog to the panther's resting place and there, with the panther's aid, had killed it.—Bredville (Me.) Local.

Poor Lo Behind the Plow.

William Shakespeare, an Arapahoe Indian on the lower Shoshone agency, reports to the Indian guide of Fort Washakie that the Indians on the subagency are working on their farms more industriously this year than ever before. They are breaking up a large amount of new land, and where last year the sage brush was thick there are now good farms. He says: "The old Indians used to talk of going to war, and now they talk different; they tell us about farming,and how to farm, and they tell us young men to work hard at farming. I have in about twelve acres of wheat, five of oats, one of potatoes, and a big garden of water melons, squash and other vegetables. I have twenty-two acres this year instead of ten last, and all the other Indians are the same way, plowing much more land this year than last."—Lander, Wyo., Letter to Denver Republican.

Death Hovers Along the Banks.

The Yellow river, which has been named the "Sorrow of China," is probably the most destructive stream on the face of the earth. In less than a hundred years it has changed its channel four times, and the point where it empties into the sea has, from time to time, been moved up and down the coast a distance of 300 miles. It runs through a vast alluvial plain, and is fed by streams from a great system of mountains in the north. When the snow melting on this range comes at a time of heavy rains the result is sure to be a terrible flood. It has been estimated that in the past three centuries over 10,000,000 of human beings have perished in the floods of the Yellow river. For destructiveness, both of life and property, this stream is unparalleled and the sobriquet bestowed upon it is amply justified by its history.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

A Remarkable Tablecloth.

A famous restaurant in Vienna possesses a remarkable tablecloth, on which are inscribed the signatures of the majority of the reigning sovereigns of Europe, the members of the House of Hapsburg, and of a great number of celebrities in art, music and letters. The names were written on the cloth in pencil, the proprietress of the establishment afterwards carefully embroidering them.—New York Post.

Ingenious Hindoos.

With a pieces of string and a little sand and grease some Hindoo convicts recently sawed through an iron bar two inches in diameter in five hours and escaped from jail.

The Duty of Rest.

Of all the tired men and women I know, the one who appeals to me most is a public school teacher. Forty-five eager, active, growing minds to guide and control all winter, to satisfy and stimulate! Not many tasks have equaled it. I was condoling with one the other day, when she said she wished the world would understand better the duty of rest.

The duty of rest!

I confess that the idea was new to me. I had thought of rest as a pleasure and as a privilege; I had regarded it as a necessity; and I had even at times looked upon it as a temptation when obligations drew me one way and fatigue dragged me down in another.

But rest as a duty opened quite another point of view.

It must have been meant as a duty, though, originally, else one day in seven would never have been commanded!

But the "way" of its being a duty we have been left to discover for ourselves. It was Bishop Brooks who first made me see that recreation might mean re-creation. I had a little of the Puritanic idea, which he helped to dispel. I recognized, too, as he spoke, that the universe was full of great inspirational and renewing forces, which were always playing in on us, as the air is breathed into our lungs before we are able to make conscious effort. Be receptive, and they fill us.

Our duty, then, I suppose, is toward these forces; to rest from our human activities until they play in on us, and so rebuild us. For most of us, after all, are so eager in the pursuit of one idea—an idea sometimes of pleasure, sometimes of gain—that we detach ourselves, as it were, from the main purpose of ourlives, like a wheel of a coach that breaks away from the main body, and goes off merrily on its own account down hill to find itself at the end of its journey without power and without place.—*Harper's Bazar.*

DON'T NEGLECT A HEAD COLD.—Catarrh will result if you do. If you have Headache, Foul Breath, Pain in Forehead, Dropping in the Throat, Dryness in the Nose, it indicates this troublesome disease. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will relieve a cold in 10 minutes and will cure Chronic Catarrh. No failure, sure, safe, pleasant and harmless.
Sold by C. A. Kleim.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

Estate of Lavina Stout, deceased.

To Fanny, intermarried with Jacob Rider, Shickshinny, Pa.; Mahala, intermarried with James Shultz, Briarcreek township, Columbia county, Pa.; guardian of Ralph Fenstamaker, minor child of Dora Fenstamaker deceased; A. E. Fenstamaker, Briarcreek township aforesaid; Sarah Stout, sometimes called Lula Evans, New York City; Effie Stout, New York City, and Ellis Stout, Briarcreek township, Columbia county, Pa.

You are hereby notified that in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, a writ of partition has issued from said court to the Sheriff of said county, returnable on the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1897, and that the inquest will meet for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on the premises in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, Pa., on Saturday, September 4th, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place you can attend if you see proper.

J. B. McHENRY, Sheriff.

5-12-4t.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

O. D. McHenry vs. George W. Koons.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County. In Equity. No 1 of Feby Term 1897.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction on Saturday the 4th, day of September 1897, at ten o'clock a. m. at the Court House in Bloomsburg Penn. —All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land situate it the township of Briarcreek (in Shickshinny valley), Columbia County, Pennsylvania,—bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone in line of land of Alex. Cochran, thence north 6 and ¼ degrees west 19½ perches to a stone, thence south 84 degrees West 24 perches to a stone, thence South 5 degrees East 51 perches to a chestnut tree, thence South 84 degrees West 100 perches to a pine, thence South 5 and ¾ degrees East 81 perches to a stone, thence north 84 degrees East 51 perches to a stone, thence South 6 and ¼ degrees East 62 perches to a stone, thence north 84 degrees East 74 perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing 49 acres and 60 perches of land, neat measure.

The same being a portion of the Upper Nathan Beach survey and well timbered.

Terms of sale—Twenty-five per cent down at time of sale. Balance upon confirmation of sale at which time possession will be given.

August 11th, 1897. CHARLES C. EVANS, Master.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Clinton W. Lewis, late of Jackson Township Dec'd.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court to pass upon exceptions and to make distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of M. E Stackhouse, accountant of the said estate, hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Thursday September 9th A. D. 1897 at 9 o'clock A. M., when and where said parties are required to prove their claims or be forever debarred from participating in the distribution of said fund.

W. A. EVERT, Auditor.

8-12-ta.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sallie Johnson and Eliza Fruit.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the money arising from the sale of real estate of Sallie Johnson and Eliza Fruit under proceedings in partition, by J. B. McHenry, trustee, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in the town of Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, September 1st, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons interested must appear and present their claims.

L. E. WALLER, Auditor.

7-22-ta.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of Lloyd Kelchner, late of Montour township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Lloyd Kelchner, late of Montour township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administratrix to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and all those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

CATHARINE E. KELCHNER, Administratrix.

Snyder, Atty. 7-29-6t

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Mrs. Ent's Building, Court House Alley,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Post Office Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wirt's Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN
FREEZE & HARMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Offices: Centre St., first door below Opera House

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WM. H MAGILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Peacock's building, Market Square.

W. H. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office 2nd floor Mrs. Ents building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ROBERT R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. N. YOST,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Wirt Building, Court House Square.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. A. McKILLIP.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RALPH R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hartman Building, Market Square,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

IKELER & IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office back of Farmers' National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

R. RUSH ZARR,
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Clark's Block, corner of 2nd and Centre Streets, 1-12-'94

W. A. EVERT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
(Office over Alexander & Co. Wirt building.

G. M. QUICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over First National Bank.

EDWARD J. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office Liddicot building, Locust avenue.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Moyer Bros. Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office in Lockard's Building.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clark's Building, cor. Main and Centre Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Can be consulted in German.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets,
CATAWISSA, PA.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, North Market Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. S. JOHN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 410 Main St.,
3-70-1y BLOOMSBURG, PA

J. HOWARD PATTERSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Second floor Columbian Building,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO DISEASES OF CHILDREN
H. BIERMAN, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St.,
Until 9 A. M.,
1 to 2 and 7 to 8 P. M. BLOOMSBURG, PA

S. B. ARMENT, M. D.
Office and Residence No. 18. West Fifth S
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE SPECIALTY
OFFICE HOURS. 8 to 10 A.M. 2 to 4 P. M. 7 to 9 P. M. BLOOMSBURG PA.

DR. ANDREW GRAYDON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office and residence in Prof. Waller's House.
MARKET STREET
TELEPHONE.

HENRY W. CHAMPLIN, M. D.
SURGEON AND GYNECOLOGIST.
Office over Farmer's National Bank.
Hours 10 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M
Residence, Third St. West of Jefferson.
TELEPHONE.

DR. F. W. REDEKER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, Centre St., between 4th and 5th Sts.
Diseases of the ear, nose and throat a specialty.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 10 a. m. 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

J. J. BROWN, M. D.,
Market Street. BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes treated, tested, fitted with glasses and Artificial Eyes supplied.
Hours 10 to 4. Telephone Connection

DR. M. J. HESS,
DENTISTRY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Crown and bridge work
—A—
SPECIALTY,
Corner Main and Centre Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

DR. W. H. HOUSE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office, Barton's Building, Main below Market
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, and all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,
by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
To be open all hours during the day.

DR. C. S. VAN HORN,
—DENTIST.—
Office corner of East and Main streets, opposite Town Hall.
Office hours 8:30 to 12 a. m; 2 to 5 p. m.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. WATSON McKELVY,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
(Successor to B. F. Hartman
Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	CASH CAPITAL.	TOTAL ASSETS.	SURPLUS OVER ALL.
Franklin of Phila..	$400,000	$3,198,529	$1,008,526
Penn'a, Phila.....	400,000	3,825,160	1,418,555
Queen, of N. Y.	500,000	3,538,915	1,071,624
Westchester, N. Y.	300,000	1,753,307	486,788
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,730,689	2,304,784

OFFICE IN I. W. McKELVY'S STORE.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO FREAS BROWN)
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS.
N. W. Corner Main and Centre. Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP,
FIRE INSURANCE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Home, of N. Y.; Merchants of Newark, N. J.; Clinton, N. Y.; Peoples', N. Y.; Reading, Pa; German American Ins. Co., New York; Greenwich Insurance Co., New York; Jersey City Fire Ins. Co., Jersey City, N. J.
These old corporations are well seasoned by age and fire tested, and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities, and liable to the hazard of fire only.
Losses promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined, by Christian F. Knapp, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

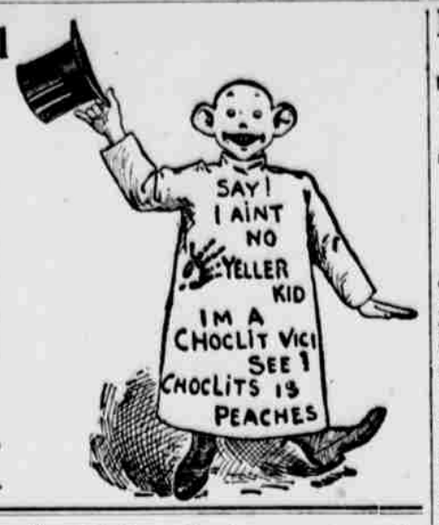
CENTRAL HOTEL,
B. Stohner, Prop. C. F. Stohner, Assistant.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. The hotel has been lately refurnished.

CITY HOTEL,
W. A. Hartzel, Prop. Peter F. Reidy, Manager
No. 121 West Main Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, bath rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wines and liquors. First-class livery attached.

Chocolate Colored
Vici Kid and Calf Shoes.

This is an 1897 line, and is the Popular shade for Summer Shoes. It will pay you to catch on. We have them in Kid and Cloth tops.

W. C. McKinney,
Clark's Building, Main Street.



THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

PIANO FOR SALE.

The undersigned has authority to sell a Steinway square piano, as good as new, and in fine condition. For particulars call on Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg, Pa. Cost $900 when new. Will be sold at a great reduction. tf.

Harry Rinker, who has resided for the past two years on Fifth Street, moved on Tuesday to a farm about a mile above Benton.

R. Bruce Clayton has been appointed post master at Ashland. Mr. Clayton formerly resided in Bloomsburg.

E. E. Bittenbender of Constantine, Mich., has sold out his business there, and will remove with his family to Bloomsburg.

NIAGARA FALLS.

$10 Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The last two ten-day excursions of the present season to Niagara Falls via the Pennsylvania Railroad will leave Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington on September 4 and 16. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, witnin ten days, will be sold at $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware Division; $9.70 from Lancaster; $8.60 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $8.25 from Wilkesbarre; $5.80 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion.

In connection with excursion of September 4, excursion tickets will be sold September 7, 8, and 9 from Niagara Falls to Toronto, via Lewistown and steamer, at rate of $1.50 for the round trip, on account of the Victorian Era Exposition and Industrial Fair, to be held at Toronto August 30 to September 11, 1897.

For further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED.—A lot ranging from 25 to 30 acres with good building on. Address P. O. Box 14, Light Street, Pa. 7-1-tf.

A Great Surprise is in Store

for those who go to-day and get a package of GRAIN-O. It takes the place of coffee at about ¼ the cost and can be given to the children as well as the adult with great benefit. It is made of pure grains and looks and tastes like the finest grades of Java coffee. A cup of Grain O is better for the system than a tonic. What coffee breaks down Grain-O builds up. Ask your grocer for Grain O 15c and 25c.

Competition defied in Bloomsburg. Either in Make, Price, Fit, Quantity or Quality of goods to select from of clothing made to order at ready made prices at Maier, Clothier, Tailor, Hatter and Furnisher. 8-19-6t.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet, and makes walking easy. Cures and prevents swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it TO-DAY. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y. 8-5-4td

FOR SALE. A good slate blackboard about 10 feet by 3 feet, suitable for school, will be sold cheap. Apply to Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg, Pa. tf.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Oak Grove has been more popular this season than ever. It is said that at least eight different picnics were held there last week.

Boils, pimples and eruptions, scrofula, salt rheum and all other manifestations of impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Footpads are making the alternative more terrible than ever, demanding "money or your bicycle" of their victims.

TRADE IMPROVING.

Dun Declares Business Improvement is More Encouraging Than for Years.

FARMERS IN GOOD HUMOR.

R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade last week, say:

Not for several years have the telegraphic reports from various cities in all parts of the country been as encouraging or shown as uniform improvement as this week. The markets are called crazy by some, but fairly represent the people whose confidence in the future is strong and increasing. Nothing appears to check it. Rumors of injury to crops are not sufficiently supported to have much influence.

The one temporary hindrance is the strike of bituminous coal miners, which interferes as yet little with industries and seems likely to terminate within a week. The demand for money improves, taking from New York to the interior about half a million more than was received during the week, the offerings of commercial loans are much larger, including considerable iron and steel paper, and the course of foreign exchange is generally interpreted as an indication that specie imports cannot be long delayed.

The greatest gain has been for agriculture. Corn has advanced a little in price, but is moving very largely, so that the last year's surplus may be soon marketed, unless the new crop turns out better than many now expect. Cotton declined an eighth because an estimate promising the largest crop ever grown, but the market is gradually improving, and some of the large mills, after a few weeks of suspension, have resumed work.

Other farm products are doing well also, but wheat has advanced about 11⅜ cents for the week on actual transactions, with heavy purchases for export.

The iron and steel industry is pushing forward in spite of the still unsettled strike of bituminous coal miners, and the enormous purchases of ore at Cleveland and of billets at Pittsburg show the utmost confidence in the future. Many additional establishments have begun work during the week, and while no material change in prices has occurred, the reports indicate fewer concessions to secure business and a much steadier tone.

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

CHIEF CAUSE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or diseases, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty four hours; a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney, and bladder remedy, is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail. Mention THE COLUMBIAN and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

KLONDIKE BARRIERS

MILES CANYON IS THE GREAT OBSTACLE TO OVERLAND TRAVELERS.

Hardships That Must be Endured by the Gold Seekers—Four Minutes or Four Days Passing the Canyon—Mountain Climbing or Rapids' Shooting.

If you contemplate going to Klondike in search of a fortune, there is just one word of advice to be given you, and that is, Don't! It is true that the mines are rich with the yellow metal and even the poorest paying "dirt" will yield three or four times as much as good paying "dirt" in California. But the cost of transportation, the enormous price one must pay for the necessities of life, and the few days in the year in which one can work, make it impossible to expect profitable mining unless the richer "pay dirt" is found in abundance.

It should be understood that the gold thus far mined in Alaska is only the particles that have been ground off of the mother veins, and washed down

Miles Canyon on the Yukon.

the streams by the action of the freshets and the flow of ice. The main body of gold has not yet been touched at all. And yet it is nothing surprising for a miner to find $4.00 worth of gold in one pan of dirt. If there is such rich digging in the placer sections, what will it be when, with the aid of machinery and all the appliances which money can purchase the miners in a year or two attack the "mother lode" as the reserve is called, and bring forth the millions and millions of dollars worth of the precious metal.

To gain some idea of the richness and extent of this "mother lode" one must know that in a territory more than 1,000 miles long, a miner can find gravel which will wash out four or five times as much gold as some of the best mines of California produce, and a good miner can make from $10 to $12 a day at this work. But $10 or $12 a day is not sufficient pay to make the work profitable. The reason for this is that for two-thirds of the year nothing whatever can be done profitably. The 100 or 120 days when work can be done is a short season, and with flour at one dollar a pound and eggs at three dollars a dozen it costs a large sum to keep a miner a year.

But the difficulties of reaching the gold fields, and the hardships which must be endured there, are enough to discourage the stoutest heart. It is certain that the difficulies have not been exaggerated by the people who have returned from Alaska. On the contrary, it is doubtful if the whole truth has been told of the terrible conditions which exist, and the exposures encountered by those, especially who go into that country without proper preparation.

Dispatches from Seattle say that the blockade of Klondikers at Dyea and Skagaway will lead to much suffering this winter. Captain Amex, who was the pilot of the steamer North, says that things are in very poor shape. Affairs could not be much worse. Two thousand persons are camped along the rocky shore with but few horses or pack animals at hand, and they have practically no chance of getting over the pass. One of the United States Commissioners by using his official influence and paying $400 in coin, managed to get the Indians to pack his outfit over the Chilkoot Pass to the lakes. Of the others who went from the Puget Sound without horses not one in fifty will get across the mountains this winter. Seven Seattle men who went up in the Islander returned on her to Victoria, utterly disgusted with the prospect, and will remain at home till spring, when they expect to make another start. Those who have horses and boats stand a fairly good chance of getting through, but the start must be made before winter comes on.

There are hundreds of would be miners to-day sitting in their comfortable homes and with maps of Alaska, planning their proposed journey to Klondike. This looks easy on the map, but the real difficulties can not be appreciated until one encounters them in all their stern realities. A map is a deceitful thing. The mountains look as flat as the plains and there is no trace on the map of one of those deep rocky canyons that are the bane of the prospectors. One of these which must be passed is Miles Canyon. It matters not what they are going into the fields for—they have to pass the awful obstacle. That is, they have to pass it if they go by way of what is known as the "overland route" and that is the way the greater number of adventurers will go. Those who go by the way of the Yukon river will avoid the obstacles by several hundred miles, but they will also miss one of the most exciting incidents that a man can crowd into his life.

The story of Miles Canyon was told by Thomas Warner, an old Alaskan prospector, who spent several months of the early part of the years in San Francisco, but who is now, very likely, right in the midst of the big gold excitement. As he told the story it was about as dramatic as such a narraive could well be, and incidentally he mentioned a few facts that will give an idea of what has to be gone through with:

"In going over the range of mountains along the coast the trail is taken that leads from Dyea to the top of the range and through a sort of low saddle that is known as Chilkoot Pass. The climb to the top of this is something awful, and unless the men are good and strong is likely to consume the greater part of three days.

"Well, we got over this part of the country all right, and on the other side found such a down grade that it was more of an object to hold back than it was to go ahead. We went down flying, and in a couple of days found ourselves on the shores of Lake Linderman. It was frozen solid and was several feet deep in snow, but we made good time over it and successfully reached Lake Bennett, Lake Nares and the upper end of Lake Marsh.

"Here we found it necessary to stop and build our boat. You see that the season was advancing and the ice was getting 'mushy,' so that we had to be prepared for water. Of course, we had taken tools with us. In a few days there was quite a colony of us, as several other parties came in soon after our arrival. Things were quite lively, and the buzz of the saw and the thump of the hammer could be heard for miles. A party of about eight started at the same time, and there were at least fifty men jus behind us working on their boats and ready to start as soon as they were finished. The way we did was to put our boats on the sleds we had in the first place and drag them the best we could. This comes pretty close to being hard work, but it had the advantage of keeping us warm.

"As it happened, we did not need the sleds for very long, for the first night but there came a thaw, and in the morning the ice on the lake was all broken up. This was naturally a delay, for while the ice was still heavy we coud not launch our boats, but when it did break up into small bits we got out our sails, and the surface of the lake looked as if there was a yacht club out for a summer cruise. This, of course, was very pleasant, and when we got to the lower end of the lake there was a large party of us.

"This canyon is about half way between Lake Marsh and Lake Lebarge. The distance between the two is about forty-five miles. To give an idea of this point I may say that the river, as we have been coming over it for many miles, has been about 300 feet wide, but suddenly narrows down to about thirty feet between canyon walls, and from a smooth, placid stream becomes a raging torrent, tearing through the narrow opening at the rate of about twenty miles an hour. The walls of the canyon rise on both sides to the height of several hundred feet, so that there was no way of walking along the banks of the stream. When we reached this point of the river there were about forty of us. It was either to go through the canyon in our boats or laboriously climb the hill to the west, dragging all of our belongings with us. In climbing this hill it is necessary to go over a ridge at east 1,000 feet high, and then down on the other side. To move the ordinary luggage of four men it would take quite four days, and be the hardest kind of work. One way took four days and the other four minutes. But all of us hesitated a long time.

"I will never forget that trip I can

This Way Takes Four Days.

tell you. In a second after we had been caught in the current I was almost dizzy with the motion of the boat. We bobbed one way and then the other and paddled with all our might to keep the boat in the middle of the stream. First we slipped over a sheet of water as smooth as glass, and a moment later dipped into a curling breaker that almost upset. Moore water came in and we swung sideways and then around so that we scraped the canyon wall and almost upset More water came in and everything seemed to swim around me. We sprang forward in a series of leaps. Then there came a scraping sound, and a moment later I heard the yells of the men who had gone before greeting us and cheering at our safe arrival. It was a great trip, and I would'nt have missed it for $1,000. But, well, the fact is I don't think that I would care to go through there again. In truth, I believe that if I ever came to the point just at the head of the rapids I would take the route over the mountain."

R. C. CHARLES.

$50,000 WATCH US!

THE BROADWAY

SPECIAL SUMMER SALE
OF
GLASSWARE, CROCKERY & CHINA.

No woman ever had enough Glass, China or Crockery. Something is always breaking, usually the best in the house, and must be replenished. We have prepared an unusually attractive line for this sale, and prices are such that must interest every economical housekeeper. Quantities are liberal, but will soon sell as the prices are unusually low. Call and make your selections early.

Large Glazed Jardineres, assorted colors, glazed inside and out, at 10c ea.

50c size Glazed Jardineres, special price for this sale 30c eacn. Colors, royal blue, pea green, canary, chocolate, orange, etc.

Full size, buff color, Glazed Cuspidores, large opening, a 25c article at a 10c price.

Full size finished table Tumblers, 28c per doz.

Fine engraved blown Tumblers, full size, beautiful patterns, 5c each.

A large line of new table Glassware, comprising 8 and 10 inch cake stands, 9 in. footed dishes, 10½ in. bent up cake stands, 8½ in. large footed bowls, 11½ in. celery trays, 11 in. flower vases and many other useful items all at the uniform price of **10 cents each.**

Gold edge olive dishes, 10c ea.

Flower pots with saucers, assorted sizes and colors, 2c to 10c ea.

Rockingham teapots, 10c to 25c ea.

Complete line of Best White Granite Table ware in stock—

Cups and Saucers, 25, 37, 42c set.

7 in. Plates, 6c each

Large Wash Bowl and Pitcher, 69c a set.

Meat dishes, 6, 7, 10, 12, to 56c.

Vegetable dishes, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 17c.

There are hundreds of items in this stock that we cannot enumerate in an advertisement. Call and see for yourself, but come before the goods are sold.

Respectfully Submitted to the Cash Trade Only by

THE BROADWAY CASH STORE,
Moyer's New Building, Main Street
BLOOMSBURG.

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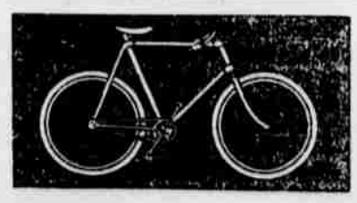

Yes, they are High Grade wheels at a price within your reach. The workmanship and material is equal to the usual $75 bicycles, but we are selling them for

$35 CASH,

thus saving you a nice little sum. We constantly have a few second handed wheels at a low price. Do you want nice pair of wood handle bars? We have them for only $1.50. In repair work we guarantee satisfaction, and ask you to try us.

Bloomsburg Cycle Co.,
4-3-6m. Rear of Post Office

JONAS LONG'S SONS'

WEEKLY CHATS.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., August 20th, 1897.

The Great August Low Price Clearing Sale is now in progress. It offers you unusual and extraordinary advantages. First, the stock is not the cullings from an over-picked lot of merchandise, but is all of this season's latest and best purchases; second, we have put a price on it to sell it quickly; far lower than the lowest. We quote you a few samples, had we the space thousands more could be shown you—buy now and save money.

Cotton Challies, very pretty designs, useful for a thousand and one purposes, will be sold at the yard 1⅜c.

Fine printed swiss mull white grounds with fancy colored figures at the yard 2⅞.

White shaker Flannels, guaranteed 6c. quality, 3¾c.

Warranted oil colored Calico, with black figures, usually sold at 6c., this week 4½c.

10-4 unbleached Sheeting, observe the quality, never before sold for our price, 15½c.

Misses' Hosiery, fine ribbed, at the lowest prices ever offered; they are of good quality and the price will sell them quickly—3½c.

The new "Will Wear Well" Stockings for boys is the latest production. They are strong, and as their name implies, are made for wear, the pair 15c.

An extra bargain for this sale is our four button Kid Gloves with fancy embroidered backs in tan, brown, ox-blood, white and black, standard price 75c., this week's price 59c.

Men's working Shirts, made of good firm Domet Flannel, usually sold at 35c., are to be closed out at 18c.

Men's heavy cheviot working Shirts, warranted equal to any sold at 75c., are reduced to 49c.

Men's Overalls and Jackets, strong Denim, the usual 50c. kind are now 36c.

Traveler's outfits are here in abundance. Telescopes of the best quality, heavy canvass bound, double thick straps, hand riveted, 22-inch size sold at say half value, 69c.

Trunks, linen lined, double Tray, brass excelsior locks, all steel bound, hard wood slats, size 28-inch, at $4.33.

Sole leather dress suit Cases, hand sewed, linen lined, size 22-inch, usually sold at $7, are sold here at $4.39.

In Dress Goods we are offering 38-inch woolen novelties in small neat designs and two toned effects, just in time for early fall, regular price 39c., now 25c.

38-inch all wool Albatros and black and white mohair novelties, regularly sold at 49c., are now 25c.

Women's vici kid Oxford Shoes, also in chocolate color and tan, usually sold at $1.50 and $1.75, are reduced to $1.23.

Boys' honest solid leather Shoes, the kind that are made for wear, sizes 11 to 5¾, reduced from $1.50 to 68c.

Our special Sewing Machine is warranted for five years, that tells its quality; you've paid $60 for a machine not as good. We've no agent's commission to pay, so make the price $17.49.

Orders by mail receive prompt and intelligent attention.

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